The Chicago Tribune.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Senate Revenue Bill Passed and Sent to the House.

The Mayor's Bill Passed in the House with Little Opposition.

Senate Bill Passed for the Election of a Recorder of Deeds in Cook County.

The Industrial University Appropriation Bill Defeated in the Senate.

Further Consideration of the Military Occupation Business Indefinitely Postponed.

Administration Lobbyists Snubbed and Forced to Retire from the Field.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARKS—INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Senate passed, this morning, Eddy's bill allowing towns, cities and villages to establish parks and drives, and failed to pass the bill appropriating $75,000 for the Industrial University, not so much on account of any special objection to the appropriation, but because it was thought the present General Assembly had appropriated quite money enough.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

This afternoon the Mayor's bill was passed, only nine votes being cast against it, and of these only one was from Southern Illinois. In this, as in other cases, the Egyptian members have shown more willingness to give that legislation demanded by the people of Chicago, than some of the members from that city.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed Carter's bill, providing for the re-assessment at Winnetka; and, also, Root's excellent bill for referees in civil cases.

COOK COUNTY RE-ASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill to provide for re-assessment in Cook County, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment which, it is believed, will make it Constitutional. It will be passed to-morrow, if there is a quorum.

ELECTION BILL.

The Senate also passed the bill to provide for the election of a Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, which prescribes his duties, and gives him $1,100. By the House Fees and Salaries bill he is given $4,000.

COUNTY TREASURER'S FEES.

There was quite a discussion to-day on the per centage of County Treasurers, especially in Cook County, and the per centage was finally cut down to half of one per cent. But if the Treasurer collects the city taxes and special assessments the percentage on them over and above his salary will, by this bill, go into the County Treasury, where it belongs. An amendment will be offered that the municipality may pay what it sees fit for collecting its taxes, but that is not constitutional. It appears that the time given by the Senate Revenue bill for collecting taxes in Cook County, and making sales for taxes is too short, and it will be amended in the House.

LOBBYISTS SNUBBED.

These persons who have been here assuming to represent the Administration, and lobbying and working for the success of Brown of Massac's resolution, have retired after being rebuffed by several members, who informed them they did not think the Administration was helping itself by using such agencies. The truth is that those persons inside and outside of the House who have pretended to represent the Administration and the Republican party, which to them are one and indivisible, have terribly mismanaged matters, have piled blunders upon blunders, and have seriously injured the cause they sought to help. They have urged the adoption of this pending resolution, since if it were not done General Grant, that is, the Republican party, would be greatly injured. But there are members who think differently, and they not the weakest members of the House. There are four or five men who assume to control the Republican party in the House, on the ground that they have a sort of special commission from Washington, and that they are intimately acquainted with what the President does and does not want. They are not bound by the decisions of a caucus, for they represent the President, they say, and if caucus decisions, or the rulings of the Chair do not suit them, they must be set aside, for they alone know what is for the best interests of what they call the Republican party.

BILL APPROVED.

The Governor has signed the bill providing for a jury where land is taken for roads.

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION BILL.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations listened last night to orations from gentlemen living near Chicago, and who do not want to be annexed to the city. They made their speeches and went home. The Committee listened and went to bed. A variety of amendments have been proposed to this bill, prominent among which are the following: No part of an incorporated town can be annexed; all or none must be taken. If territory is annexed, it shall not be subject to taxation for the prior debts contracted by the annexing city. This is pretty, but impracticable, for taxation must be uniform. No territory shall be annexed except by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the inhabitants, and there must be 150 actual residents on the section or part of section to be taken in.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL

was taken up, and, owing mainly to Colonel Turner's exertions, was passed with the emergency clause in.

SENATE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate passed its Revenue bill this morning by the decided vote of 31 to 7. If the absentees were there, it would have been passed as an emergency bill.

WELL RID OF.

The contest over Brown's (of Massac) resolution resulted in its indefinite postponement. Those young Republicans who were successful in managing the caucus decided that they could not support Brown's resolution, and therefore joined in and indefinitely postponed it, disregarding alleged intimations from Washington that its passage would be acceptable there.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 31.

Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENT.

Bishop, Donahue, Epler, Flagg, Holcomb, Jewett, Strevell (sick).

VENTILATION.

The imperfect system of ventilation was adverted to by Mr. DORE, who stated, as a positive fact, that the system of ventilation, as adopted, is a humbug and radically imperfect. The floor shows 40 degrees; mid way between the floor and gallery, 72, and often 77; and in gallery, 105.

Mr. BANGS was of opinion that the Ruttan system, the one adopted, was perfect, but it was evident that there was a "nigger in the fence" somewhere. Referred to a select Committee.

REVENUE BILL.

The reading of the Revenue bill was resumed. Mr. HARLAN moved the previous question. Mr. WHITING objected, as he wished to make a speech upon the question of its passage.

The motion was sustained—yeas 29; nays 16. The bill passed—yeas 31; nays 7—as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Fuller,	Richardson,
Bangs,	Harlan,	Senter,
Bowman,	Hunter,	Soloman,
Boyd,	Kerr,	Starne,
Carter,	Langley,	Underwood,
Crawford,	Marsh,	VanDorsten,
[illegible]	McNulta,	Voris,
Dore,	Nicholson,	Wilkinson,
Early,	Pierce,	Williams,
Eddy,	Reddick,	Woodard.
[illegible]		

NAYS.

Alexander,	Landigan,	Washburn,
Anderson,	Vaughan,	Whiting.
Hampton,		

BONDS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to authorize life insurance companies retiring from business to withdraw the securities deposited with the State Treasurer.

VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. BUSH recorded his vote against the Revenue bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. VAN DORSTON, from the Committee on Revenue, reported back Senate bill 376, relating to the power, duties, and compensation of Assessors and Collectors, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill to prevent collisions on railroads. Laid on the table, the principles being incorporated in another bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, from the Committee on Counties, reported House bill to provide for removal of county seats. Tabled for printing.

Mr. FULLER entered a motion to rescind the vote adopting the resolution regarding the payment of pensions.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill relating to surplus bounty funds. Tabled for printing.

POWERS OF JUDGES.

Senate bill 46, to extend the powers of Judges of Circuit Courts in vacation, was passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 2—Bush and Boyd voting no.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Senate bill, 279, to enable towns, cities and villages to acquire and maintain public parks and drives, was passed,—yeas, 29; nays, 4—Allen, Starne, Wilkinson, and Williams voting no.

REGISTRY OF RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill relating to the registry of bonds issued in aid of railroads, with a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Senate bill 267, to appropriate $75,000 to complete the main building of the Illinois Industrial University, and to provide for heating the same, was read a third time and lost—yeas, 22; nays, 20—Alexander, Allen, Bush, Dore, Harlan, Laning, Soloman, Starns, Wilkinson, and Williams voting no.

THE CHATTERTON CLAIM.

Mr. VORIS entered a motion to consider Senate bill 271, to make an appropriation of $1,894.40 to George W. Chatterton for paper furnished the State for the use of the Twenty-Sixth General Assembly.

Mr. WHITING reviewed the action of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Sixth General Assembly on the matter in question, raising up, among other things, the four hundred dollars bribery matter which occurred at that time. He was of the opinion that the claim was fraudulent.

Mr. STARNE stated that the paper was furnished by Mr. Chatterton, for which he received no pay. The only question at issue with the Committee on Finance was as to whether he should be paid $10 or $14.40 per ream, and they settled upon the lesser amount. The claim is an honest one, and the State owes the money, and it ought to be paid.

Mr. FULLER said that the Committee on Finance were unanimous in reporting the bill in question. He wanted the bill referred to a special Committee, of which the Senator from Bureau should be Chairman.

Mr. KERR said that Mr. Fuller was mistaken. The Finance Committee decided to report the full amount of the claim, $6,040. He said that this paper was ordered just previous to making a new contract, the old contract being $14.40 per ream, the new one being $13.00 per ream. Mr. Chatterton applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to pay the claim, and that the Court referred it to the Sangamon Circuit for trial as to the fact of collusion and fraud and that a jury of that Court found no fraud. He was of the opinion that the paper was properly ordered. He was of the opinion that the whole claim ought to be paid.

Mr. FULLER said that Mr. Kerr was right; that it was agreed to report the full amount, but the amount was reduced at motion of Mr. Chatterton himself, he waiving the matter in controversy as to whether he should be paid under the old contract instead of the new.

Mr. CRAWFORD was of the opinion that the claim was just, and ought to be paid.

The bill was passed—yeas, 32; nays, 3—Anderson, Bowman, and Whiting voting no, Mr. Washburn being excused.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 292, to provide for the reassessment and taxation of property where the records have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize the reassessment or abatement of taxes in certain cases, with an amendment, which was concurred in. Ordered to a third reading.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

Mr. LANING, from the Committee on Penal Institutions, reported back the bill relating to days of credit, and restoration to citizenship of convicts in the Penitentiary, with an amendment which was concurred in, and ordered to a third reading.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

Senate Bill 346, to provide for election of Recorder of Deeds in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, was passed—yeas, 36; nays, none.

ANOTHER ASSESSMENT BILL.

Senate bill 389, to authorize the assessment of property, levy and collection of taxes in municipal corporations when the assessment roll has been lost or destroyed, was passed—yeas, 38; nays, none.

REFEREES.

House bill 316, to provide for referees in common law cases, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 1—Mr. VanDorsten voting no.

RECESS PROPOSED.

Mr. Eddy offered a resolution looking toward adjournment from noon on Thursday to Monday, at 10 a. m., in order to allow members an opportunity to be present at the opening of the Northern Insane Asylum, at Elgin. Laid over.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

The special order being Senate bill 328, relating to County Superintendents of Schools, was taken up, Mr. WHITING resuming his remarks of yesterday. He proceeded to show why Superintendents of Schools should not be considered as county officers.

Mr. WOODARD was satisfied that if the highest limit of gratification for County Superintendents had been reached, then the statement that they were not necessary officers was correct; but he was satisfied that this was not the case, and was of the opinion that this was competent for the Legislature to fix what these qualifications should be. If these officers possessed the requisite qualifications, then the school system would be perfect from beginning to end. Another argument as to competency was to be found in the fact that these men were entrusted with the disbursements of $8,000,000, and the care of $15,000,000.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN moved to strike out all reference to the State Board of Education in Section 2, and insert Superintendent of Public Instruction, the principal objection being that of expense.

Mr. WOODARD objected to the amendment as tending to place too much power in the hands of one man.

Mr. FULLER thought that the bill in question was rather overdoing the thing. Men possessing the qualifications as prescribed therein were hard to find.

Mr. VORIS was opposed to any postponement of the bill. He doubted if the Senator from Bureau could find a single man in his district having the prescribed qualifications.

Mr. UNDERWOOD characterized the bill as an attempt to introduce Civil Service reform into the Legislature of this State.

Mr. BOWMAN was of the opinion that the bill cut on everybody but teachers.

Mr. LONGLEY objected to the bill for the reason that the qualifications as provided were impossible.

Mr. WASHBURN said the bill, if passed, would restrict the right of the people to choose their own officers.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that, in his opinion, it was competent under the construction to prescribe the qualifications of these officers, but that the bill in question went too far.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the previous question.

The amendments of the Committee were rejected—yeas, 2; nays, 29—Whiting and Woodard voting yea.

The Senate refused to order the bill to a third reading, by yeas, 5; nays, 26.

COURT BILL.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to Courts in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit.

RECONSIDERATION MOVED.

Mr. DORE moved to reconsider the vote upon the Superintendent's bill.

Mr. FULLER moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill to incorporate and regulate life insurance companies, which was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. AUSTIN introduced a bill to require the registration of all persons doing business in Illinois.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

On motion of Mr. TURNER, the Free Library bill was read the third time and passed—yeas, 124; nays, 75.

QUINCY WATER WORKS BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Quincy Water Works bill, and reported it back with a few slight amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

DRAINAGE.

The Senate bill for the registration of drainage and levee bonds, and providing for the payment of the same, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for Monday.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the pending question being Sheriffs' fees, which were slightly amended, but not materially reduced.

The fees of Sheriffs were finished, and those of County Collectors also gone through with.

The Committee rose.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. LEE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Congressional Apportionment to report the bill at an early day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Lee's resolution was referred to the Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

The Senate Revenue bill was referred to the Committee on Revenue.

BRIBERY BILL.

The House bill relative to prosecution for bribery, being the bill sent down from Chicago, was referred back from the Judiciary Committee with the recommendation that it pass.

ATTACHMENTS.

The bill to provide the manner of attaching shares of stock of incorporated companies was reported back, and read a first time.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill appropriating $20,000 for the repair of the Supreme Court Houses at Ottawa and Mount Vernon, was passed—yeas, 106; nays, 2.

The Mayor's bill was, on motion of Mr. KING (Cook), read a third time and passed—yeas, 101; nays, 9, as follows:

YEAS.

Austin,	Fouke,	Morrill,
Barr,	Fuller,	Morris,
Berry,	Funk,	Morrison (Cook),
Boyd,	Galbraith,	Mussetter,
Briscoe,	Gross,	Nelson,
Brooks,	Gillham,	North,
Brown (Bond),	Galloway,	Phelps,
Brown (Massac),	Hall,	Pixley,
Burley,	Haines,	Powell,
Burnside,	Heafield,	Pritchard,
Carle,	Hickox,	Remsberg,
Carpenter,	Hundley,	Rice (Sangamon),
Carey,	Hunter,	Roberts,
Casey (Jefferson)	Jeffries,	Roessler,
Casey (Shelby),	Johnston,	Root,
Chandler,	Kagay,	Ryan,
Cavan,	Kelly,	Shaw,
Cloud (Macoupin)	Kenny,	Short,
Cloud (Morgan),	Knoles,	Springer,
Clow,	King (Cook),	Smith (Ogle),
Collins,	King (Jersey),	Shorey,
Cummings,	Langston,	Sullivan,
Cunningham,	Latimer,	Townsend,
Curtis,	Lee,	Trimble,
Daniels,	Lemman,	Turner,
Derrickson,	Manley,	Vennum,
Dixon,	Massenberg,	Vocke,
Dodge,	Mayo,	Waite,
Dornblaser,	McElwee,	Waters,
Dwight,	Meeker,	Webb,
Easley,	Merritt,	Whitney,
Easter,	Miller (Kane),	Williams,
Egan,	Miller (Madison),	Williamson,
Fleharty,	Miller (St. Clair),	Wright,
Foss,	Moffat,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Armstrong,	Gallagher,	Rives,
Briscoe,	Knoles,	Sanford,
Edgcomb,	Riggs,	Stewart.

JUDICIAL.

The bill to change the time of holding Court in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit passed,—yeas, 125.

REVENUE BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. TURNER asked, that the Revenue bill be postponed till Thursday week. So ordered.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. GILLHAM reported back the Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, with an amendment adding an emergency clause, which was adopted, and the bill made the special order for 4 o'clock to-morrow.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Fees and Salaries bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the fees of County Treasurers. This bill gives in the first-class counties 2 per cent on all moneys received and paid out. In second-class counties, 1½ per cent; and in Cook County, 1 per cent.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) moved to give 2 per cent in second-class counties.

Mr. WAITE thought the per cent allowed in Cook was too large, and would create an immense revenue.

Mr. KING (Cook) explained that the Treasurer could receive only the salary fixed by law.

Mr. WAITE offered an amendment that the per cent should be allowed only until the salary was paid, as he did not want him to have the use of any money which he would at the same time have to pay into the Treasury.

After a long discussion Mr. CUMMINGS moved that, when the Committee rose, the section and amendments be recommitted.

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment to fix the sum at one-half of one per cent. The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. LANDRUM moved a substitute that the Treasurer have a per cent pro rata sufficient to pay his salary and no more.

Mr. Dixon's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Landrum's substitute was lost.

The clause was adopted. The fees of County Surveyor was considered, when the Committee rose.

CORPORATION BILL.

Mr. Root's bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Consideration of Brown of Massac's resolution was resumed.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) spoke in opposition to it, believing its adoption would impair the constitutional rights of every State. All could see the encroachments of the General Government, and the States which had created it, and there were many who felt that all powers lay at Washington. If the General Government were allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of the State they would rapidly reach a consolidated Government. It was not the Federal but State power which should protect citizens at home, and the time had not yet come when Illinois was unable to protect her people, and the Federal Constitution had expressly provided against interference by the General Government. By the State Constitution the Governor was to enforce the laws, and there could be no doubt that General Sheridan had been guilty of an infraction of the Constitution. Where had the Mayor and Lieutenant General learned that the Governor was unable to do his duty? They could not submit to such usurpation, and they denied the right of any man to infringe on the sovereignty of the State. They must punish those who violate the law, or they were swept into anarchy. When did a military officer get the power to decide whether his orders were constitutional or not? Such discretion could not be left to army officers. If the Governor did such things now, what would he do if re-elected? He praised the sentiments in Palmer's letter to the President, and the people would declare them to be right, and would love to honor and promote a champion who had protected them against the military power. As for the Mayor, he could resign only to the people, and had no authority to turn over the city to General Sheridan. They all sympathized with Chicago, but in doing that must not forget the laws for constitutional liberty were worth a thousand Chicagos. At the time of peril and danger in Chicago the State was equal to the emergency, and all who were in the State were ready to go. The Governor did all that was necessary, and nowhere had he failed. If Sheridan could organize a regiment for twenty days he could for twenty months, and he could at any time declare that an emergency existed. Who was responsible for Grosvenor's murder? All who participated in the act were equally guilty. If the Grand Juries did not do their duty and indict the system, should be abolished. He then spoke of the ordering of the troops to Chicago, to act as police, and the correspondence on the subject, when the President had abdicated in favor of Sheridan, possibly from ignorance of the Constitution. They were asked to thank these law-breakers, but they could not set so dangerous an example, but must rather assert their constitutional rights.

Mr. HAINES said that during the investigations of this Committee he had learned many new facts, not made public. But he would not have spoken until the attempt was made to add to resolutions of the Republican caucus. The great point made was that there had been no military occupation. All agreed that if there had been, it should be condemned as a violation of law. For the first time in their history they were now called on to examine a military document to see what their civil rights were. He referred to the report of Sheridan, where he said he had ordered troops at the request of the Mayor, while it was for the Governor to make it. In his next report, Sheridan said he called on the Mayor and advised his doing it. He then read despatches from Sheridan for troops to show that there had been a military occupation. He had telegraphed to Halleck that the citizens did not make good guards, but 150,000 Illinoisans, on hundreds of bloody fields, had testified that they could guard the rights of citizens. The Chicagoans wanted bread, and they got bayonets. Again, Sheridan said the leading citizens had called on him and asked him to take military control. He wanted to know who they were and how many could abrogate the laws which the Governor was sworn to execute. No number of citizens could thus call on a military commander, but the military control had begun when these leading citizens asked him. He went on to review in detail the report of Sheridan to maintain his position that there had been such occupation.

It was true the people were frightened, and all expected some additional calamity. The Lieutenant General, as was proper, gave a guard, and then that led the people to lose reason and rely utterly on him. At the great fire in London there was the same panic, and troops were used, and the King was not censured. Now, when the Governor had helped them they insulted him, and when the General Assembly appropriated three millions the military occupation kept on. The Governor could not suspend the civil laws, and if he had attempted it it should not be tried. It was said that Sheridan was an eminent commander, but Palmer had fought on the same field with him, and at Chickamauga led the Illinois troops to victory, while Sheridan's division was not much heard of. It was called mere technical violation, and there was no real military control. He quoted General Sheridan's remark that the old city authorities again desired him to take charge. He could have taken charge only as a military commander. He read Sheridan's order directing Sherman to raise a regiment. By their oath they were mustered into the service of the United State. Nothing was said of Illinois. But in time of peace the United States was a foreign government to Illinois. When could troops be raised with the approbation of the Mayor. The Governor alone could do that. A further order showed that they were mustered out after serving only ten days, for something happened on the night of the 20th of October. Colonel Grosvenor was killed by a man. He told him he was but two blocks from his home, and yet that man, not a citizen of Illinois, killed him. Immediately after this the regiment was disbanded. When the men were killed in Boston by British soldiers, it was called murder, and was one of the causes of civil war. History repeated itself. When men in Chicago said this occupation was for their good, he would say that the yoke of tyrants was never put on the people's necks until they were fitted for it. When was there an emergency in Chicago that required bayonets? The report of Sheridan showed that there was none, and he said at the close there had been none. Up to the time the Governor went to Chicago, he wished to withhold his censure from everybody for everything, but thereafter he would excuse no one. He had not much to say on that subject. Sheridan had done wrong. The House had passed a resolution laying the fault to the ignorance of the Federal authorities. He referred to the minority report to show from that there was military occupation, and those who wrote it never attempted, in Committee, to offer a single idea of their own. All violations of law were technical, including John Brown's raid, and they in Chicago must acknowledge that they had been in the wrong. In Chicago one man was killed, and he had heard some men say that he ought to have been killed. They would have said Crispus Attucks should have been killed. There the soldiers were surrendered and tried; but now this man, who killed Grosvenor, was not indicted. Another home had been made desolate, and yet there was no military occupation. Was it necessary that he should be killed. What property was protected by it? But for this death they might have passed by this in silence; but now there must be public condemnation. He commended the action taken by the Government in the matter. After the recent riot in Chicago the Mayor had demanded indictments against certain people, and the press had also insisted on it. When it was bribery, they wanted the State's Attorney to advise the jury. When it was murder it was all wrong. They must make no mistake in their action upon this important subject before the Legislature. He concluded by urging the young men to take up an act on these great questions as Douglas and others had done thirty years before. For himself it did not concern him, for he wanted no more public service; but his last act would be to stand by the laws and the people.

Mr. ROOT said he had heard the Democracy complain of military occupation when Grant was at Vicksburg and Petersburg, and the blood of men slain by Democrats wet the streets of New York. He did not intend to follow the platitudes of Mr. Casey, or the meanderings of Mr. Haines. He was pleased with Mr. Turner's speech, whom he had met first as President of a Republican Convention, but there was a wonderful elasticity in some people. He did not agree with what Mr. Turner said of Palmer's administration in Kentucky, at which time Turner was reading his paper in Freeport. Democrats said, in 1861, that the civil power must prevail, and now they were telling the same old story. The State Government was divided into three branches. The duty of the Legislature was to make laws, and of the Executive to enforce them. It was for him to decide when the thing was to be done. When the occasion arose the Governor should act. If it was necessary for him to protest to save a point he should do it. They were not elected as jurymen to try facts, and what they said was a mere expression of individual opinion. Nor had the facts been presented, except in a one-sided way. The Special Committee was not authorized to rove around for testimony. He was willing to take the Governor's report and then adopt Mr. King's resolution. The resolution under consideration was presented at a special session. He was for it.

Mr. KOERNER, in reply to Mr. Root, said no one who had favored the resolution has given any reason for adopting it, any propriety of or necessity for it. The gentlemen from Cook wanted to force the Republicans to adopt it, since the Democrats opposed it. What rebellion was there to be now subdued, to introduce such a resolution. Was it to frighten those who stood by the resolutions of the Republican caucus? He could not be frightened by such things. If there was no reason for the resolution they should not adopt it, and, thinking it best to close the matter, he moved as indefinite postponement.

The following is the vote on indefinite postponement:

YEAS.

Armstrong,	Gass,	Miller (Madison),
Barrett,	Gillham,	Merrill,
Benson,	Hall,	Mussetter,
Boyd,	Haines,	Nelson,
Briscoe,	Hay,	Olson,
Brown (Bond),	Herdman,	Phelps,
Burnside,	Hundley,	Phillips,
Carle,	Hunter,	Pritchard,
Casey (Jefferson),	Jeffries,	Rice (Sangam'n),
Casey (Shelby),	Kagay,	Rich,
Cavan,	Kelly,	Richardson,
Cloud (Macoupin),	Kenny,	Riggs,
Cloud (Morgan),	King (Jersey),	Rives,
Cofer,	Knoles,	Rodgers (Madison)
Cummings,	Koerner,	Roessler,
Cunningham,	Landrum,	Ross,
Dwight,	Langston,	Shaw,
Easley,	Lee,	Springer,
Edgcomb,	Lemma,	Taylor,
Fleharty,	Manley,	Trimble,
Fouke,	McElvain,	Turner,
Fuller,	Meeker,	Whitney.
Gallagher.	Merritt,	

NAYS.

Adams,	Galbraith,	Remsburg,
Austin,	Galloway,	Rice (Peoria),
Braiden,	Heafield,	Roberts,
Brown (Massac),	Hickox,	Root,
Burley,	Johnston,	Sanford,
Carpenter,	Jones (Marshall),	Short,
Carey,	Kerrick,	Smith (Ogle),
Chandler,	King (Cook),	Strong,
Clow,	Latimer,	Sullivan,
Collins,	Massenberg,	Townsend,
Crouch,	Mayo,	Vennum,
Curtis,	McConnell,	Vocke,
Daniels,	Miller (Kane),	Waite,
Derrickson,	Morris,	Watkins,
Dickson,	Morrison (Cook),	Williams,
Dornblaser,	North,	Williamson,
Easter,	Pixley,	Wight,
Elner,	Powell,	Wright,
Egan,	Price,	Mr. Speaker.
Foss,		

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 31.—Petitions for a law to make liquor sellers liable for damages resulting from drunkenness continue to pour into the Legislature.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the report of the Geological Survey was presented and laid over.

The Assembly joint resolution prohibiting Superintendents or Trustees from expending any money for insurance of buildings belonging to the State was concurred in.

Bills were introduced declaring the record of wills in certain cases to be evidence; amending the charter of the Madison, Monroe & State Line Railroad Company; amending the general laws of 1868 as to the assessment and levy of taxes.

The memorial to Congress for the renewal of the grant to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and Bayfield, was concurred in under a suspension of the rules. Petitions were presented for a stringent law to protect fire insurance policy-holders for relief of sufferers by fire, and for a law to guard against cattle disease.

A resolution was offered, directing inquiry into the expediency of appropriating funds from those in the hands of the Governor to repair roads and bridges destroyed by fire.

Bills were introduced to repeal the law prohibiting the picking and sale of unripe cranberries; to provide hereafter for the appointment of messengers for the Senate and Assembly from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; to transfer certain territory from Sauk to Richmond County; to establish an Insurance Department, with a Superintendent, similar to that in New York; to appropriate to nine Milwaukee charitable institutions as follows: St. Amelianus, St. Joseph's, and St. Rose's Orphan Asylum; St. John's Church Home, Milwaukee; Orphans' Association, Milwaukee; and St. Mary's Hospital, and Home of the Friendless, $1,000 each, and to the Seaman's Friend Society, $500; to repeal Section 2, Chapter 30, Laws of 1870, providing for attorneys' fees in Justices' Courts; to authorize Town Boards to appoint Overseers to work the road anywhere in the town; authorizing the formation of town insurance companies; to correct an error in Section 6, Chapter 128, Revised Statutes, relating to the claiming and delivery of personal property.

A large part of the session was consumed in dilatory motions and a warm debate, showing sharp rivalry between competing localities on the Senate substitute for the Assembly bill authorizing the Supervisors of Menomonee, Dunn County, to issue bonds to aid in securing the location of a Normal School, making its provisions general, which was concurred in with an amendment striking out the limitation to a population of 2,500, and the sum to $25,000.

Bills passed authorizing Milwaukee to issue $1,400,000 in bonds, to establish water-works for the city.

There has been an animated canvass of claims of localities for the Normal School site in the Sixth District, before the Normal School Regents now in session. The vote on the location is to be taken at 10 o'clock to-morrow. LaCrosse, River Falls, and New Lisbon are the places most favored, with the chances in favor of LaCrosse.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Jan. 31.—In the Senate a petition was presented from citizens of Delaware County, asking for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Schools.

A bill to prevent or punish misdemeanors in the buying, selling, and delivery of corn, grain, and other articles, and to prevent change of scales and standards of weights and measures was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution was passed favorable to the Wisconsin River improvement.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revoking the appointment of Commissioners to settle claims against the General Government.

A joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the State so as to prohibit the appropriation of public funds for the establishment or maintenance of sectarian schools or institutions of learning, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

The bill asking the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of the National Cemetery at Keokuk, passed.

The House passed the Senate bill for the repeal of the 5 per cent railroad tax law, to take effect July 1 next.

The joint resolution in respect to the action of the Union Pacific Railroad in overstepping Congressional enactments in their location of the terminus of this road, and asking the appointment of a Committee to investigate the best way of obliging them to reconsider and change their action in this behalf, and to protect the commercial interests of the State of Iowa by such action, was called up and adopted, and Messrs. Beresheim, Gear, and Duncombe appointed a Committee on the part of the House. The Senate appointed Senators Allen and Stone.

The House refused to reduce the allowance of stamps of members.

The Senate resolution in reference to the connection between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, was adopted.

A bill was introduced to tax the venders of patent rights, and in reference to the validity of a promissory note given by such parties.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow until the 13th.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 31.—Bills were passed making the breaking into railroad cars in the night season burglary.

Bills were introduced authorizing counties, cities, and towns to sell railroad stock held by them, and to reinvest the proceeds in new railroads; to provide for the sale of illuminating oils; to compel Sheriffs to pay over public moneys to their successors; to punish Superintendents and contractors on public works for making false estimates for work or materials.

A bill was introduced in the Senate this afternoon, to provide for the protection and education of children employed in manufactories and mines.

A resolution was offered appropriating $10,000 to build a monument to the memory of ex-President Harrison.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: Governor Brown's veto of the concurrent resolution directing the payment of State bonds in legal tenders instead of coin, came up as a special order in the Senate this afternoon, and Senators Reed and Spaunhurst made strong speeches against it, accusing the Governor of attempting to usurp the powers of the Legislature, and tyrannize over the rights of the people; that the State could not be held for the acts of its agent in making bonds read payable in coin, when the law, authorizing their issue, did not so specify. The discussion will probably continue during the week.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 31.—In the House this evening the Committee to express the sense of that body on the veto message on the admission act, reported a resolution that the statements in the message were unsound, false, disgusting, and a direct insult to the people of the Territory. Unanimously adopted.

A joint resolution was adopted to take the place of the vetoed admission act.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 31.—The bill to remove political disabilities, which has been killed twice, got on the calendar again to-day in the House, and was passed.

An amendment to the bill providing for the government of the Penitentiary was adopted, which declares that no convict shall be forced to attendance at church to doctrines which he does not believe.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The trial of Tweed will not take place until the March term. This practically puts the case over until the close of the Legislature. It is probable that Tweed will now take his seat.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—In the New Jersey Legislature to-day the bill to incorporate a narrow gauge railroad company, to construct a road from Camden to Jersey City, was introduced.

ALEXIS.

His Highness is Shown About Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—The Grand Duke and suite were driven around the city, to-day, and shown the fine residences of the city, buildings, etc. He visited the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Locomotive Works, and lunched at the Kentucky Club Rooms. All the party expressed themselves highly pleased with the visit, and admired the private mansions and public edifices. After the lunch the Duke with three citizens took Mr. M. Lewis Clark's phaeton, and drove off rapidly, leaving his suite behind, and having a free and informal drive about the city.

Having expressed a desire to see Howard & Co.'s models of vessels built at the Jeffersonville Ship Yard, Mr. Howard brought them over to the Galt House this evening for inspection, and all were very much pleased with the examination of them.

The party leave at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for the Mammoth Cave, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen. After a brief exploration of the cave, they return to the railroad and proceed to Memphis. The party go by special train.

The Duke and suite attended the Opera House and occupied a private box specially fitted up and decorated for the occasion. J. Parson Price sang a welcoming ode, by Geo. T. Fuller, manager. The Opera House was packed with people.

UTAH.

Judge McKean Declines to Admit Murderers to Bail.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Deputy Attorney Hegh, pursuant to instructions from Attorney General Williams, telegraphed by Attorney Bates, moved that all the prisoners in custody of the United States in Utah be admitted to bail. Chief Justice McKean delivered a decision which receives a universal hearty commendation from Gentiles and Liberals. He alluded to the fact that the Elway prisoners charged with murder were held in custody in the city without expense to the Government, and five at Camp Douglas at 30 cents per day extra. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, and some openly in the face of mankind. Said the Judge: "Were these prisoners to be turned loose before trial, it would be without precedent; besides, there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail, reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the Court to have made in another particular serious misstatements in regard to affairs in Utah. I am placed here to decide, under the law, all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from a plain duty, it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate, called Judge Lynch, would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unworthy to hold. I refuse to admit the prisoners to bail."

Mr. Bates urged upon the Attorney General the application for bail, on the ground, ostensibly, to save expenses.

FOREIGN.

English Speculation Concerning the Result of the Geneva Conference.

Thiers Devising Means to Hasten the Payment of the War Indemnity.

Account of the Recent Troubles at Barcelona.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special from Paris says that Thiers, in discussing with Rothschild the project for a further evacuation of France by the Germans, said: "I would like to see the end of the German occupation, if we had a stable Government and settled public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone, we would have worse demagogues. The Bonapartists would come forth, and in a few days all the calamities of a relentless party strife would take place. I will yield, though with regret, to the general desire, although I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of peace and order."

BORDEAUX, Jan. 31.—The boiler of the British steamship Amazon exploded here yesterday, and two men were killed and several injured.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Director of the Official Journal, published under the control of the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation.

In the National Assembly, to-day, debate was begun upon the recent report from the Committee providing for the withdrawal of France from the treaty of commerce with England.

The Syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombieres, and Barges, have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer 40,000,000 francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special from London says that an impression prevails there that the Geneva Convention will necessarily disappoint the hopes of its friends, and that in the end it will prove a failure. If the conference should decide in favor of the claims, no English Government would accept the result, and no Parliament would vote money; hence the movement must stop proceedings now. This is the pretence. The *Times'* argument is that England should demur to the claims of indirect damages. If the Court reject the demurrer, she should withdraw from the case. This is not the argument addressed to the Government, but is the Government view, put out as a feeler. The Government says: "We cannot acquiesce in the construction which we are determined not to acknowledge if proved against us."

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 31.—The City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Three thousand pounds were subscribed at the meeting, last night, in aid of the Livingstone expedition.

The Thanksgiving ceremonies in St. Paul's for the recovery of the Prince of Wales are announced to take place on the 27th of February.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Eight thousand reinforcements have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

A despatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears that the crowd who assembled on Tuesday burned houses where the Octroi duties had been collected, and fired on the troops. The latter replied with such effect that two rioters were killed and another seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The journeymen carpenters of this city are on a strike, and the masters have closed their shops. The men are now parading the streets. No disturbance has occurred.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 31.—General Queroga flanked Cortina yesterday, and now holds positions on this side of Carmago, interrupting communications. Cortina previously telegraphed here for reinforcements, and is waiting. Queroga's command numbers 2,000, and Cortina's only 600.

It is supposed that Querago will advance on Matamoras, leaving sufficient force near Carmago to prevent Cortina moving.

The severest storm of the season prevails, and obstructs military operations.

ILLINOIS.

Murder Cases in the Morgan County Circuit Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 31.—George W. Dewitt, indicted for the murder of a cousin, in Brown County, about a year ago, and who obtained a change of venue to Morgan County, with the consent of the State's Attorney, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was last night sentenced by His Honor Judge Hodges to confinement in the Penitentiary for seven years.

This afternoon, at the instance of the counsel for the defendant, the trial of Henry F. Henselee, indicted for the murder of his wife, near Mineer, Tazewell County, in November last, was continued until the next term of the Morgan County Circuit Court.

The trial of Wesley Jones and James F. Carpenter, charged with the murder of Richard Beatty, began here yesterday at noon. To-day the examination of witnesses in the case was concluded. The argument for the people was opened at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Hon. J. M. Epler, followed by Judge Whitlock, Hon. Wm. Barnes, and then Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, for the prisoner. To-night Hon. Wm. Brown, State's Attorney, is closing the argument for the people, and the case will probably go to the jury about 9 o'clock. The general opinion is that the verdict in the case will be not guilty.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School—Superintendent Perkins Falsely Accused—Election of Officers.

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Board of Trustees of the State Reform School met, yesterday, in this city, and spent most of the day in investigating the charges of cruel and barbarous treatment of the inmates, against George W. Perkins, the Superintendent of the institution, but failed to find the slightest foundation for the accusation. On the contrary, all the testimony went to prove that, while the discipline exercised is decided and firm, it is always tempered with kindness and humanity.

It being the annual meeting of the Board, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President of the Board, L. A. Parks, of Alton; Vice-President, Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria; Executive Committee, L. A. Parks, M. E. Collins, Wm. Reynolds; Superintendent and Secretary, George W. Perkins; Treasurer, Hon. John Early, of Rockford.

POLITICAL.

General Hancock Interviewed on the Subject of the Presidency.

ST. PAUL, Minn. Jan. 31.—The *Despatch* published this evening an interview between a reporter and General Hancock relative to a statement recently appearing in the *Press*, of this city, that the General would not be a candidate for President. The reporter called, and informed General Hancock that he wished to publish the conversation, and called his attention to the article in question. General Hancock said: "I do not desire to have anything to say upon the subject; but you can state that I never decline anything before it is offered to me, and of course I could not have declined the Presidency. I should, however, prefer to be considered not a candidate rather than to appear as seeking the office."

The General declined to enlighten the reporter upon the truth of the rumor in the Washington *Chronicle*, that the Democrats had agreed upon him for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Japanese party left San Francisco for the East yesterday morning. It numbers 106 persons, occupying five palace cars in a special train.

—Thomas F. Phillips, a dry goods merchant of Pittsburgh, has failed. Liabilities, $130,000; assets, $60,000 or $70,000.

—A Washington despatch says: "Hon. J. R. Doolittle, now in this city, is confident of the success of the new movement, and is in favor of Trumbull for the Presidency."

—The store of Sayers & Myrick, at Walnut, in Bureau County, in which the Post Office is kept, was entered by burglars on the night of the 23d instant, the safe broken open, and $2,000 in county funds and postal stamps stolen. An attempt was also made to break into the safe of Abel, Burke & Co., but it failed.

—The planing mills of Rudy, Hilton & Co., at Mattoon, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. The machinery, tools and lumber are a total loss. The value of the entire establishment was $10,000, on which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—A Halifax despatch says the fate of the Tariff bill now before the United States Congress, proposing a reduction of the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton, causes great anxiety among dealers.

WASHINGTON.

Senate Bill Passed Providing for the Refunding of Certain Revenue Taxes.

The President Believed to Favor a Vigorous Enforcement of the Civil Service Rules.

Report on Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate Business Discussed in the House.

The Amnesty Bill Still Pending in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Committee of Ways and Means has information that Secretary Boutwell will not ask for authority to pay the interest on bonds abroad, and that he does not desire it.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER RAILROAD.

Among other matters which have come to light through the investigation by the House Judiciary Committee of the affairs of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, is the fact that while this road had advertised throughout the country that its bonds are based upon the grant by Congress of a million and a half acres of lands, the land officer holds that it is only entitled to 86,936 acres as appears from the following extract from a letter of Commissioner Drummond, dated 18th inst:

"It also established, after a cursory examination of our records, that 336 acres in Kansas and 86,600 in Nebraska, embraced within the odd numbered sections, remained unwithdrawn and undisposed of within 20 miles of the line of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, to the date of withdrawal for said road."

THE CINCINNATI IRREGULARITY.

The Attorney General has addressed a letter to Judge Swing, of the United States Court at Cincinnati, inquiring whether he will undertake the investigation desired by District Attorney Bateman. If he agrees to do it, the whole matter will be turned over to his Court. Mr. Bateman is entitled to the correction of a partial error in a former despatch. His application for an investigation was addressed to the Attorney General, but sent under cover with a private note to Senator Sherman, for the indorsement of the latter.

NAVAL RANK.

Bills are before each House to correct an error in a bill, sitting the question of relative rank of line and staff in the Navy, from which a small corps of Professors of Mathematics, was omitted. This is the corps which performs the scientific work of the Department at the observatory, and in the observation of eclipses, and the Department is very anxious to bring them within the provision of the general bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Members of the Civil Service Commission think Secretary Boutwell's expression to the Troy Collector, that "the President [illegible] Civil Service rules," is calculated to convey an erroneous impression. The Commission feels confident that the President is earnestly in favor of the plan submitted, and that the moment the Commission can arrange the details, which they are now rapidly doing, he will enforce them vigorously.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—S. Cord, Mason City, Iowa; J. H. Allen, Maquoketa, Iowa; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, O.; Balbeers Young, New Lisbon, O.; Jeremiah Clark, Leavenworth, Kansas.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The total amount of United States currency outstanding at this date is $360,067,070.

COMMERCE.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Commerce Committee of the House to-day and had a long conference with the Committee upon Mr. Lynch's bill to promote American commerce.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES' COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Territorial Delegates held a regular meeting this morning. Mr. Garfield's suggestions that the Homestead bill be so amended that the date of settlement on unsurveyed lands may count after the survey as part of the period of five years of actual occupation requisite toward establishing a homestead claims was unanimously concurred in, and Messrs. Garfield, Claggitt and Morrell were selected as a Sub-Committee of Delegates to confer with the Committees on Territories and on Public Lands upon the subject. The Territorial Delegates, now fully organized in Committee with ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, as chairman, and J. H. Riley, of California, as clerk, will meet regularly hereafter during the session on Mondays for the consideration and discussion of all matters pertaining to the Territories.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

REFUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCOTT reported from the Finance Committee a bill declaring the meaning of the Internal Revenue act of July 14, 1870. It declares that the meaning of the act was to exempt from 2½ per cent all dividends of earnings and undivided profits of all bank, insurance and other corporations mentioned in the act made, or which accrued as a surplus fund during August, September, October, November, and December, 1870, in all cases where such corporations had already paid or would thereafter pay, upon earnings, incomes, undivided profits of the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least 2½ per cent per annum. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the tax paid upon all such earnings for said five months to all corporations that have paid a tax of 2½ per cent upon all dividends of 1870 and 1871. The bill passed.

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the enlargement of the St. Mary's Falls Canal in Michigan, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase such land as may be necessary at the appraised valuation made under direction of State officers.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of the Judge of any Court of the United States.

AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill was taken up, and Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Senate at length. He declared himself against universal amnesty. Amnesty was a boon, and they who proposed to grant it had certainly a right to impose conditions, and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require rebels to cease their infernal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to forcing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it, they ought not to get it. The first condition of forgiveness was repentance. God might forgive an unrepentant rebel, but he (Mr. Chandler) never would. The case of General Longstreet had been cited as a precedent for amnestying leading rebels, but Longstreet had furnished the highest possible evidence of repentance, loyalty, and good character, by joining the Republican party. The Ku-Klux rebels of the South seemed to forget that they were paroled prisoners of war, liable to be shot at any time for a violation of their parole, and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot it would do a great deal more good than amnesty.

Mr. Chandler then turned to civil service reform. He said it had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years, by reforming traitors out of office and replacing them with good loyal men, and expressed the opinion that we had never had so honest and efficient a civil service as under the present Administration. Still, there were undoubtedly other reforms required, and they would be made as soon as pointed out. He then drew at length a parallel between the Republican and Democratic parties, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and warned the liberal Republicans of the character of the party into whose arms they were rushing. There were always Republican sore-heads going over to the Democracy, but for every such one there were ten Democrats joining the Republican party, and if the Democrats chose to keep up the exchange on these terms he had no objection.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. Morrill's (Me.) argument made last week, against the Constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The power to pass the bill, he said, was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery, this legislation being necessary to make the abolition complete. The Senator (Mr. Morrill) had found Constitutional difficulties in the way because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the Constitution in disregard of the new rule which conquered at Appomattox—the rule that every word, clause, and sentence must be interpreted uniformly for human rights, and if his bill should be rejected and the Amnesty bill passed, there was danger that the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the Republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in a State election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same in a Presidential election. The colored voters were a new power in the land, and must be considered.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) replied. He denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the Constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated this bill by using colored voters as a co-operative power instead of by reasons addressed to the judgment of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPEALS.

The bill in reference to appeals to the Supreme Court, after discussion, was passed substantially as it was reported. Mr. BINGHAM unsuccessfully strove to have the bill modified so as to restrict writs of error in capital offences, claiming that if it applied to mere Penitentiary cases, it would delay and impede justice in the case of the Mormon prosecutions.

THE SYNDICATE.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the new loan, was taken up. He was willing to submit the question without discussion.

Mr. KERR, representing the Minority Committee, declined to consent to having the matter voted on without discussion.

Mr. SARGENT desired to proceed with the Indian Appropriation bill, but decided to go on with the Syndicate matter. The resolution reported by the Committee was for justifying the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the negotiation.

Mr. COX proposed as an amendment a resolution directing the Committee to report a bill introduced by him, forbidding the payment of commissions on the sale of United States bonds.

Mr. DAWES briefly recapitulated the facts.

Mr. CASE defended the report of the Committee, and Mr. KERR, of the Minority Committee, contested the report.

Mr. BECK claimed that the three months' interest which the Syndicate had received on the bonds without paying any consideration for it—$2,025,000—added to its commissions, made its aggregate compensation $2,462,500. The same comparisons applied to the remainder of the loan, would allow the Syndicate to reap the magnificent harvest of $34,000,000, and he argued that no such expenditure was contemplated in the Funding law. He calculated that the profits of the transaction to the Syndicate was, at the most, $1,350,000. It would be borne in mind that an immense sum was made by Jay Cooke & Co. in the refunding of less than $135,000,000 out of the $1,500,000,000 authorized to be refunded, and that the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority would not only be a license, but an order to the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to refund the other $1,300,000,000, on the same terms and through the same agency, whereby they would pocket at least 3 per cent on the whole amount, as they had already done on a part. Congress might just as well, by a direct vote, put $39,000,000 into the pockets of Jay Cooke & Co.

During the discussion, Mr. MAYNARD, from the Conference Committee on the bill allowing certain machinery to be imported free of duty, for sulphur mining in Louisiana, and for plate glass manufacturers generally, made a report. The Committee agrees to strike out the section for plate glass machinery. The report was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS (New York), another minority member of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Dawes if the pending resolutions were adopted by the House; the Secretary of the Treasury would regard it as authority for him to go on in the same way with the rest of the loan.

Mr. DAWES replied that the Secretary of the Treasury would be assured by the adoption of the resolution that, in no respect, had he violated the law. Indeed, he felt so now, and, by the passage of the resolutions, he would feel that he had the opinion of the House backing him. He did not think that any gentleman was authorized to state what was the disposition of the Secretary in regard to his future operations in funding the loan. No arrangements, so far as he knew, had been entered into, and there was not any likelihood of any arrangement being made on such terms as he had seen stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BROOKS. In other words, if the resolution be adopted, the Secretary will regard it as an approval of his past course, and as to that extent an authority for him to go on in the same way.

Mr. DAWES repeated that the adoption of the resolution would only be an approval of the legality of the Secretary's course, not of its wisdom. Everything that was lawful was not always wise, and it might be the opinion of some gentlemen that it was a lawful act and not a wise one.

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury had, to the best of his knowledge and ability, negotiated the loan in good faith, but the House ought to indicate its wish that he should stop there, and give him no encouragement to go any further in that way. In his (Mr. Brooks') judgment such a course would be an utter, and profligate waste of public money. He thought it would be the worst of statesmanship and the worst of financiering for the House to approve of what the Secretary had done. If it does, so the European bankers would continue to keep up the same terms, but otherwise they would come down in their demand. Besides there was no hurry about the matter. The credit of the United States is higher now than it was years ago, when it could raise a four per cent loan, and he believed that it would be a better financial policy not to press this funding at so high a rate of interest at present.

Mr. COX, who offered the resolution on which the investigation was based, argued against the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Committee of Ways and Means. He characterized the Syndicate as a pack of cormorants that should be stopped at once. There should be no [illegible] with them. The people held the President [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress responsible for the peculiar manner of manipulating the debt. There was no difficulty in going into the market and making a decent 4 per cent loan without agents and without commissions.

Mr. KELLEY (of Pa.), wanted to inquire from Mr. Cox as to where a 4 per cent loan could be negotiated.

Mr. COX declined to allow Mr. Kelley to interrupt him, and Mr. Dawes interfered to prevent interruption, and, as he put it, to call the gentleman from New York off his friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL described Mr. Dawes' remarks as hypocrisy and cant.

Mr. DAWES said that no remarks of his could justify such an impertinence on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had regarded Mr. Dawes' remarks as not sincere, but rather as calculated to aggravate the disturbance, and he had simply described it in what he thought terse and proper language.

Mr. DAWES said he had no words to exchange with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the keeper of his own conscience as he (Dawes) was of his.

After this little flurry Mr. Cox went on with his speech and denounced the Syndicate as corrupt and corrupting. He declared that a Representative who was true to his trust and who would stop double interest could not do his duty without voting against the resolution of the majority and in favor of the bill which Mr. Cox had introduced, forbidding all commissions and all deductions in the sale, negotiation, or exchange of United States securities.

Mr. ROBERTS defended the action of the Secretary.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment that in the opinion of the House the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the loan had increased the debt more than was necessary or proper and had incurred expenses contrary to law.

Without the debate coming to a close the House adjourned.

OHIO.

National Convention in Cincinnati to Secure a Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.—The National Convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution met to-day at Thom's Hall. About 250 delegates are present from different States. The Convention was called to order by Professor O. N. Stoddard, of Wooster University, Ohio. The object of the Convention was fully stated by the Rev. D. McAllister, Secretary. Professor Stoddard read the call for the Convention.

M. B. Hogans, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, was chosen President. The Vice President, Rev. B. P. Aydelotte, D. D.; Professor O. N. Stoddard, Rev. R. Audley Brown, D. D.; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D.; Rev. E. D. Norris, D. D.; David Boyd, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Hileig, Rev. Mr. Ritchie, Secretary, Rev. H. H. George.

Judge Hagans delivered an address on taking the chair. He congratulated the delegates that they had met peacefully, without regard to sect or party, to discuss questions of much moment. He welcomed them to the State and city, the heart of the nation. He firmly believed the vast majority of the people of the United States approve the scope and end of this movement. The explicit acknowledgment of God in the Constitution is but the recognition of an obligation on the part of the State as binding on the national conscience as on that of its independent members. The nation is not a compact and does not live by the will of man. It has its foundation in man's nature, and existed before constitutions or laws. People clamor for legislation against evil, but forget that insidious forces, tending to national ruin, find strength in the fact that the temple which the nation has built for itself does not blaze with the glory of the ineffable presence, nor does its garments, made with its own fingers, shimmer with the halo of its divine origin before the people, so casting and reflecting the influence of the State on the people and the people back on the State. The process of decadence may go on to the utter ruin of the nation and its temple. He would not speak of the methods for attaining the end desired by this Convention. The agitation of this question, he felt sure, would not end till rightly settled, for we have learned from our own history that in the long run the people are right.

Letters were read from Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Prof. J. Seely, of Amherst College; Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, and others, expressing regret at their inability to attend.

Secretary McAllister read a report of his doings since October, 1871. Information has been received of thirty organizations, with membership of between two and three hundred; besides, there has been much public discussion. Within the year, over two hundred meetings have been held. The National Convention was deemed advisable, and Cincinnati selected as the place because it was the scene of the agitation of the question of the Bible in schools. Experience confirms the belief that the progress of the movement depends on the thoroughness of its presentation to the minds of intelligent citizens.

The schedule of topics for discussion at the Convention, with the names of leading speakers, is as follows: "Relation of education to religion," Rev. A. D. Mayo; "Moral character and accountability of the nation," Prof. J. R. W. Sloane; "Neutrality of State in morals and religion a thing impossible," Professor Taylor Lewis; "Relation of the written Constitution to the true character and welfare of the nation," Professor Stoddard; "Practical value and effect of the proposed amendment," Rev. T. P. Stevenson.

The Secretary suggested the publication of the proceedings to stimulate lecturers to keep the discussion before the people. He believed that in the language of the distinguished Judge who presided over the Convention "the Christian sentiment in regard to government in this country is crystallizing, and this amendment is the form it must take."

Notice was given by F. E. Abbott, editor of the Toledo *Weekly Index*, a paper devoted to the interests of free religion, that he desired to utter a remonstrance against the object of this Convention. Objections were made, and he appealed to the Chair to say whether or not he could utter such remonstrance.

Thomas Shaw, of Cincinnati, said if this were a National Democratic Convention, or a Republican, he would hardly insist on naming a candidate for President, and he thought the same rule should apply here.

Rev. A. Ritchie thought a respectful remonstrance ought to be received. It would provoke discussion, and if this movement could not bear discussion or light it ought to be abandoned.

Mr. Chauncey Barnes, of Athens, Ohio, welcomed this element of opposition. It was the scourge that would elicit truth. Jesus Christ was the more clearly revealed because of the opposition He met. This remonstrance should be received in kindness, and killed by kindness.

On motion, Mr. Abbott was requested to reduce his remonstrance to writing and present it to the Committee on Business, to whom the whole subject was referred.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Rev. A. D. Mayo and Prof. Sloane.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were laid over for discussion. They declare that the State exercising jurisdiction over a million of human beings, and as sovereign arbiter of life and death, as an educating power, has necessarily a moral character and accountability of its own; that it is the right and duty of the United States as a nation settled by Christians with Christian laws and usage, and with Christianity as its greatest social force, to acknowledge itself in its Constitution to be a Christian nation; that a failure by this nation to acknowledge its relation to God, has fostered the theory that the Government has nothing to do with religion but let it alone, and that State laws in favor of the Sabbath, Christian marriage, and use of the Bible in the public schools, are unconstitutional; that we recognise the necessity of complete harmony between our written Constitution and the actual facts of our national life, and the true way to effect this harmony is not to expel the Bible and abrogate laws enforcing Christian morality, and abolish all devout observances in connection with the Government, and all idea of God and religion from our schools, but to insert an explicit acknowledgment of God and the Bible in the fundamental law; that the proposed religious amendment is directly opposed to the union of Church and State.

The Convention will close its sessions to-morrow.

THE WEST.

Important Contract Between the City of Omaha and the Union Pacific Railroad—The Snow Blockade.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—There was recorded at this place, to-day, the deeds of lands from the city of Omaha to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which had been purchased by the city at a cost of $200,000, and which, in addition to $250,000 in Douglas County (Neb.) bonds, have been delivered to the Railroad Company. The contract with and consideration from that Company embodied in the deeds, being that it will construct and maintain a railroad bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha; that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be and remain at Omaha; that all the transfer of freight, passengers, baggage, mails, and express matter east and west, shall after the completion of the bridge be made upon the grounds donated in this city; that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will, within one year, expend on depot buildings upon these grounds not less than $100,000; all machines, car shops and general offices of the company to remain at Omaha.

Thus is settled a question about which there has been much discussion for the past two years. Nine of the eleven spans of the bridge are already completed, and the other two are in progress, and will probably be completed by the 1st of March next, so that trains will pass over the bridge.

Three eastward trains on the Union Pacific arrived at Cheyenne during last night; some of the passengers claiming to have been sixteen days on the road from Ogden. They report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them again.

Rawlins reports the wind blowing and snow drifting. Two trains west got as far as Cooper's Lake, and remained there until noon to-day, when they started westward with snow-plows and a large gang of men.

A passenger train standing at Sidney Station was run into by another following passenger train to-day. The engine broke through the sleeping-car, injuring one passenger only, a Mr. Lust.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The barometer will probably fall on Thursday over the entire country east of the Mississippi. Cloudy weather and light winds on the Gulf coast, and Middle and Eastern States; partially cloudy weather with rising temperature in the South Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. & A. Rite Masons, this Thursday evening, at the Hall of Home Lodge, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av., for work. A full attendance is desired. By order of the T. P. G. M.

J. B. SLICHTER, Gr. Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 384 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

BANKING.

Barclay, Voorhies & Co., BANKERS,

32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

H. B. Barclay, late paying teller Manufacturers' National Bank. Chas. H. Voorhies.

Receive Deposits, Discount Commercial Paper, Deal in Gold, Government and Local Securities. Buy and Sell Gold, Railroad and other Stocks at New York rates of Commission.

Mr. CALEB BARRETT has charge of this Branch of our Business.

Telegraph Exchange and Draw Gold Drafts on New York.

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Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

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First-class offices in the Bryan Block, northwest corner of La-Salle and Monroe-sts., well arranged for Banking and Insurance Business. Possession May 1.

DREW & NEWBURY,

163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

The entire block bounded by Wentworth-av. and Grove-st., Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts. Has important railroad facilities and connections. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FRUIT.

ORANGES!

Just received, and for sale low:

200 boxes Valencia Oranges.

150 boxes Palermo Oranges.

By J. H. DIX,

Wholesale Fruit Dealer,

58 and 60 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Keith & Woods' Book Store.

I offer for sale the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the old established house of Keith & Woods, comprising a well-selected line of miscellaneous, medical, blank and school books, staple and fancy stationery, contained in their old stand, 319 North Fifth-st. The business of the house is going on as usual. The location is very desirable, the house having always commanded the largest retail stationery trade in St. Louis. To parties desirous of engaging in the business, this affords a rare opportunity, such as is seldom offered. For particulars apply to

RICHARD HOLME, Assignee, 319 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

321 WABASH-AV., 58 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Goldsmid's

Old established (1865) Loan and Bullion Office, 363 State-st., between Polk and Taylor, you can get CASH for old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, &c., &c. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

TOILETINE, for the complexion, can now be found at all Drug Stores in the city. Price, 50 cts. per box.

STILL ANOTHER.

The Third Conviction in the Bribery Cases.

Alderman Busse the Victim This Time.

He is Found Guilty as Charged in the Indictment.

Mr. Storrs on the Power of Public Opinion.

An Exciting Episode Among the Lawyers in Open Court.

Mr. Van Arman Threatens to Wring Somebody's Nose.

Trial of the Second Indictment Against Montgomery.

The Little Matter of Ford's Water-Pipe Contract Now Under Consideration.

At the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday, the trial of Alderman Gustave A. Busse was resumed, the case being with the defence. The Court-room was, as usual since these Aldermanic trials commenced, crowded.

MONTGOMERY'S CASE.

Francis Adams, Esq., as counsel for Joseph A. Montgomery, ex-Alderman, convicted on Tuesday, filed his motion, in writing, for a new trial, on the grounds that the verdict is contrary to law and to the instructions of the Court, as well as that the Court erred, in admitting improper evidence, and in refusing proper instructions.

Busse's case was then resumed.

ALDERMAN S. G. GILL

being sworn for the defence, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Van Arman.—Q. Mr. Gill, were you, at the time of the proposed purchase of the school lot in question, a member of the Common Council? A. I was.

Q. Were you a member of this Committee? A. I was not. Well!—a member of the Committee on Schools do you refer to?

Mr. Van Arman. Yes, sir.

The witness. I was not.

Q. Was Mr. Busse a member of that Committee? A. He was to the best of my recollection. I am certain that he was a member of the Committee from the reports that were made.

Q. What was the duty of that Committee? What were they appointed to do? A. The duties of that Committee, as I understand, was to have general supervision of the schools as far as the Council had control—the purchasing of school lots and looking after the appropriations, etc., for schools and building school houses.

Q. They were a Committee upon Schools and School Houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it a part of their duty (if the counsel will allow me to put a leading question) to investigate propositions for the sale of lands for school purposes? A. I so understand it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: Q. Mr. Gill, will you please name the members of that Committee? A. My recollection of the Committee is Alderman McCotter, Chairman, Alderman McAvoy, Alderman Daggy, Alderman Busse, Alderman Walsh.

Q. They constituted that Committee? A. They constituted the Committee of Five.

ALDERMAN H. MCAVOY

being sworn for the defence testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Van Arman: Q. Mr. McAvoy, you heard the testimony of the last witness? A. I did not, fully. I just came in. I did not.

Q. Were you a member of the Committee on Schools at any time in the Council? A. Yes, sir. I was one of the members of the Committee last year on Schools.

Q. What was the duty of your Committee? A. Well, the duty of the Committee is—

Q. Did it embrace, among other things, the purchase of lots for school-houses? A. Yes, sir; they had those matters referred to them.

Q. And the examination of propositions to sell for such purposes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Busse, the accused, a member of your Committee? A. Yes, sir; I believe he was a member of the Committee last year.

Q. Do you know the location of the lot proposed to be sold by Goggin for a school-house? A. I know there was a communication from the Board of Education, recommending the purchase of a lot on the corner of Huron and Franklin streets, and that it was referred to the Committee on Schools.

Q. Were you at any time in consultation with the other members of the Committee on that subject? A. We had one meeting, I think, in which that matter was brought up—only one while I was present.

Q. Where was that location with reference to Clark street? A. Well, that location was east, or rather west of Clark street.

Q. West of Clark street? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Near Franklin? A. Yes, sir—two or three streets, I think.

Q. Where was Busse's place with reference to Clark street; which side of Clark street was he? A. I don't know—I know that he lived on Clark street—I don't know where.

Q. Was he present at this meeting of the Committee that you speak of? A. Yes, sir, I believe he was.

Q. What position or view did he express in reference to this purchase?

Mr. Smith. Is that material, Your Honor?

Mr. Van Arman stated that he proposed to prove that Busse used the argument, when the purchase of the lot was under consideration, that the patrons of the school—the poor people's children—lived on the west side of Clark street, and that if the school was located on the east side of Clark street, where the "wealthy and aristocratic class" lived, their children would not attend; therefore, the school ought to be located among the people whose children would patronize it.

The Court did not think it was material.

ARGUMENT OF MR. REED.

The case being closed as to the presentation of evidence, Mr. Reed proceeded to address the jury. To his mind this was one of the strongest cases which had yet been presented to the consideration of the jury. In the case of Bailey a strong argument was made, based upon the proposition that the witness, Goggin, did not believe that Bailey wanted any money from him. In this case there is an opposite state of facts, for, after asking his opinion in regard to the desire of Busse in the interview between them, they declined to let the answer come, and the presumption is that the defence feared the crushing weight of the reply. He recapitulated the testimony in its sequence, and urged that the Board of Education having recommended the purchase of the lot owned by Goggin, the fact that it was not purchased was evidence, in connection with the testimony in the case, to show that because the corrupt purpose was not fulfilled the parties would not act. But when Busse is sought to be shown to be in favor of the purchase, instead of voting for it, and procuring action in the Council, he sought out the owner of the recommended lot, and when he secured an interview his first question is, "Is there any money in your lot," which he followed up by the statement that in another lot was $6,000 and then comes the recommendation to see Ald. Walsh, and he will settle it. In this connection came the resulting conversation with Walsh, at which the demand was made for $4,000. The result of that testimony, upon fair and natural inference, left no room for doubt as to the defendant's guilt.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

Mr. Hervey continued the argument, on the part of the accused, designating the testimony as of the weakest class, where there was necessary on the part of the people, if they aim at conviction, to eke it out with strong language, tending to prejudice of the jury. His view of the testimony was this: The defendant was of the Common Council, and a member of the Committee on Schools, charged with the special duty of investigating the matter of the purchase of school sites. Then, in his investigation, the defendant was acting properly in the discharge of his duty, and he had made recommendation of the lot as proper to be purchased, before he saw Goggin. Was it not unreasonable that he should see the lot-owner? The interview meant that he was in favor of the purchase, but he would warn the owner that there is another lot where the force of $6,000 is working on other people beyond his control. A reference, under these circumstances, was made to Ald. Walsh, and an interview is said to have followed, and the conversation then repudiated the connection of Busse with the corruption, for there, it is said, the stipulation was made that information of the trade was not to be conveyed to the accused. But he argued upon the faith of Walsh's testimony that no such conversation had ever occurred.

ARGUMENT OF MR. STORRS.

Mr. Storrs followed on the same side. He felt that the time had arrived in the history of those cases when it is to be decided whether civil liberty is good for anything; whether a man's name, reputation, and character is worth anything; or whether, upon mere public clamor and terrific denunciation, based on no shadow of proof, men are to be sacrificed. He spoke of the prosecution of this series of cases, as relentless and savage in the extreme, tending to the conviction of guiltless men. He referred to the element of public opinion as entering into these cases. This public opinion has empanelled a Grand Jury to indict. That Grand Jury sat in deliberation, not upon the tremendous crimes of bribery of the agents of monopolists and great corporations now upon the corrupting agents, but it selected a few men, laborers and trades-people, to be the victims to appease the public opinion. That public opinion being checked by the acquittal of Bailey it seeks still his condemnation by his associates in the Council. Be public opinion what it may, the law exists as it existed before this case came into Court. Here is a man charged with the crime of bribery, that he proposed to receive from Goggin $4,000 for the use of his influence in favor of a certain land purchase. Upon this charge the testimony is so far apart that if the indictment had the small pox the evidence would not catch it. The offence charged was to be proved. For proof the evidence is that Busse, favoring the location of a school on the Goggin lot, and, having heard there was money backing the purchase of a lot in another, and, as he thought, less desirable location, he seeks out Goggin, to advise him of the combination operating against the purchase the witness and he desired. Then why now recommend an interview with Walsh? Because he was the only member of the Committee whose signature it was necessary to obtain that a report might be made, the other members of the Committee having yielded their influence in favor of the measure.

A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS.

At this point of the argument there arose a controversy which led to an unpleasant episode on the part of counsel.

Mr. Storrs, commenting upon the argument of Mr. Reed in relation to the inference he drew from the objection to allowing Goggin give his idea or opinion as to whether Busse, by his conversation, aimed at obtaining money from him, remarked that this morning Mr. Goggin had told Mr. Reed that his reply to that question would have been otherwise than Mr. Reed had represented.

Mr. Reed to this replied that this was untrue.

Mr. Storrs remarked that he had himself heard Goggin say that such would have been his answer in the Clerk's office.

Mr. Smith applied to the Court to check the counsel in passing from the record.

Mr. Storrs stated that Mr. Reed, in his argument, had travelled from the record, and that Goggin would have answered that he believed Busse wanted his money.

Mr. Reed stated he had not, but had only presumed that such was the natural inference from the course of counsel in excluding testimony.

Mr. Storrs remarked that he had cited from written notes furnished him of the speech.

Mr. Reed was understood to say it was false that he so said, and whoever said it stated a falsehood.

MATTERS GETTING WARM.

Mr. Van Arman arose and asked if it was intended to say he lied. He would wring the nose of any one who so stated.

Mr. S. Smith rose and spoke to Mr. Van Arman words unheard.

Mr. Van Arman. Don't you talk to me, Mr. Smith.

The Court. I call upon counsel to take their seats. The officer will make counsel take their seats.

Mr. Smith. He threatens to wring men's noses here.

Mr. Van Arman. I will, if you insult me.

The Court. Counsel will be immediately seated.

A BAILIFF COOLS THEM OFF.

The bailiff reached the contendants, who became somewhat subdued, but murmuringly resumed their seats.

Mr. Storrs continued his argument, that the evidence was wholly incommensurate to prove the charge made, indeed that the testimony conclusively shows a want of all guilty intent or act.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. S. Smith closed the argument, first referring to the charges made as affecting the character of the prosecution. It had been said that the prosecution was urged on by a ring more extensive than had heretofore existed; that no great corporations had been indicted, and that these men indicted are the victims of an insatiated public opinion given up to appease a morbid appetite and screen greater rascals. The charge is made by the representative of a majority of the great corporations of the city, and the people he represents have fled the State to avoid the process of the Court, that their misdeeds may not be brought to light. The prosecutions are the result of an honest conviction that corruption must cease within this community. The ballot box had been unsuccessfully used to abolish the influence of corruption, and as a last resort the Courts had been appealed to, thus far with some success, and that is all the prosecution means. Taking the case in hand he stated that official corruption in our cities has developed into a science, being a scheme to rob the general public by not injuring the individual purpose, by overcharging the city sufficiently high to allow a margin to the corrupt officials. His summing up of the evidence by him was thus: that on the School Committee were Busse, Walsh, and others. It was desired to purchase a school site in the North Division, and Goggin offered his property as a suitable site at a proper price. This property was recommended to be purchased by the Board of Education, and the matter came to the official cognizance of the Committee which had special charge of the pending proposition. Having this duty upon him Busse, a stranger, left word for Goggin to visit him, and he was visited. Then occurred the conversation when accused asked if there was money in the lot, following it up by the statement that in another lot in which was $6,000, wherefore as there was no money in it there was a probability the lot would not be purchased. Then followed the reference to Walsh, the associate on the Committee with the accused, who would settle the matter and who proposed terms. To avoid the reasonable inference to be drawn from this aggregation of facts, it has been argued that accused was in favor of the particular lot. This does not negative the proposition that he wanted a share of the corruption fund; he had other interests as a property-owner and as an Alderman seeking to retain his position, where he was enabled to aggrandize his fortunes at the public expense, and he might well be willing to sacrifice a larger for a smaller reward to subserve the interests of his estate and his greater avarice. It had been said on the other side that Busse had signed a report favorable to the purchase of this lot before his interview with Goggin. He denied that any such evidence was in the case. The only evidence as to any signature being appended to the report was that Alderman Daggy signed it, withdrew his signature, and the counsel dare not to ask why he so withdrew his name. He argued generally the conclusive character of the testimony to show guilt.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Court instructed the members of the jury that if they believed from the evidence that the defendant sent for Goggin for the purpose of proposing to him that in order to sell his land to the city he must raise and pay over money (or deposit it) to be distributed among Aldermen, including the defendant, and as a bribe to effect the sale of the land described, and that the witness, Goggin, went to him, the defendant, in relation thereto, and that the defendant then referred him to Alderman Walsh as the man authorized to make the arrangement upon the details; then whatever proposition or demand Walsh thereafter made concerning the matter of the purchase of the lot should be considered as though the defendant made them himself.

The proposal of a public officer to receive a bribe to influence him in his official action is a crime.

The jury have no right to go outside of the evidence to find doubts not arising from the evidence.

Where two witnesses disagree in their testimony on any matter material to the issue, it is for the jury to determine which of the witnesses is worthy of belief, and in determining this question it is proper to consider the motive of each witness, the condition in which he is placed, and whether the particular result to be obtained will subserve the purpose of the witness.

FOR DEFENDANT.

The prosecution must prove the guilt of the defendant, beyond all reasonable doubt, and, therefore, the jury must find from the evidence that the defendant, as an Alderman, personally or through an agent, proposed to receive from the witness, Goggin, a bribe of $4,000, as charged in the indictment, for the exercise of his influence as Alderman, to secure the purchase of the real estate described in the indictment for school purposes. Otherwise, they should find the defendant not guilty. But it is not necessary to prove the entire amount alleged in the indictment.

The evidence must correspond with the indictment. The indictment charges that there was a proposition that the witness, Goggin, should pay to said defendant the sum of $4,000 to influence the defendant's action, as an Alderman, on the question of the purchase by the city of Chicago of certain lands. These allegations must be substantially proved as laid, and if the jury believe the prosecution has failed to prove it as laid, then the defendant should be acquitted. The declarations of Walsh, as testified to by Goggin, cannot be considered as evidence against the defendant, unless the jury believe, from the evidence in the case, that Walsh was acting as the agent of defendant with reference to the matters which those declarations were stated to have been made, or that there was a corrupt or fraudulent conspiracy or confederation between Walsh and the defendant to procure the payment of money as a bribe to secure, by the Council, the purchase of the property described, and the fact of such agency, conspiracy, or confederation, must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

ANOTHER BREEZE.

Before the jury retired, Mr. Van Arman, as counsel for the defendant, said: "I think it my duty to say, in reply to a remark of the gentleman who last spoke, who stated that my partner, who is absent, was the representative and attorney of a large number of corporations, that, for the last four years, neither he nor myself have represented any corporation whatever, except some few foreign insurance companies.

The Court. That is not evidence.

Mr. Smith. I happen to know the contrary to be the fact.

THE SECOND MONTGOMERY CASE.

It was announced that the Prosecuting Attorney was ready to take up the second indictment against ex-Alderman Joseph Addison Montgomery. This indictment charges that he, Montgomery, being an Alderman, did accept from John W. McCullagh $1,000, as a bribe, to induce and influence him, as such Alderman, to secure an increase by the Common Council of the price to be paid by the city to David M. Ford for iron water pipes furnished and to be furnished by Ford, under a contract to supply such pipe.

FUTURE COURSE.

Mr. Hervey represented to the Court that it was, perhaps, proper now to decide as to whether other cases of this class should be tried at this term. He represented that it would seem, probably, that counsel had other engagements. The matter was left over for consideration, but before adjournment it was decided there could scarcely be time to try, at this term, which expires on Saturday, any case beyond the one called on trial.

THE JURY IN MONTGOMERY'S CASE.

George W. Griffin, P. B. Ayer, A. A. Sprague, and Albert Hedge called as jurors, replied to the prosecutor, each of them, that they had no opinion upon or knowledge of the case.

In reply to the defendant's counsel, Mr. Ayer stated that he had heard a conversation concerning this charge in the office of Hale, Ayer & Co., this day. He sat on the last trial of Montgomery, but by reason of that fact he imbibed no prejudice against him.

Mr. Hedge heard some persons mention this charge outside, but no facts were stated concerning it, and no opinion was formed upon the statements. He sat in the former case, but had no resulting prejudices against the defendant.

Mr. Sprague also sat on the Montgomery case of the preceding day, but would dislike to acknowledge that he could not now fairly try him on a new charge.

Mr. Griffin also sat upon the former case against Montgomery, but had no prejudice against him, and had formed no opinion on the merits of this case, which he never heard of.

Mr. Sprague and Mr. Ayer were peremptorily challenged.

J. W. Palmer and John Meppin, substituted, responded to the defendant's counsel. Mr. Meppin stated that he knew nothing at all of the case, never having heard of it. He sat on a jury through the month of January, 1871. He was excused for cause.

Mr. Palmer was entirely unprejudiced, but is a non-taxable inhabitant. He was likewise excused for cause.

Francis Hooker and Simon Doyle, substituted, responded. Mr. Doyle stated that he did not remember to have heard of the case before he heard it in Court, but he served on the jury which convicted Montgomery before, and he had got bungled up. He used to be a jailor here, but he thinks that did not interfere with his natural humanity. He did not remember who was foreman of the jury hereat on yesterday.

Mr. Hooker, not being a taxable inhabitant, was challenged for cause.

Mr. Doyle was excused peremptorily.

Fred. W. Erby, substituted, thought he had read of the particular charge against the accused. He had no resulting prejudice against the accused, notwithstanding the trial of the preceding day, and the fact that two indictments were found against him. He presumed he was innocent until he is proved guilty. He is a non-taxpayer.

J. A. Fisher, a taxpayer, sat upon the first trial of Montgomery, but that he found him guilty then would not influence his verdict in this case.

Mr. Erby was excused for cause.

C. Sheldon, substituted, was peremptorily challenged by the defendant without examination.

John Melody responded to the defendant's counsel, that he had heard the case spoken of only in the Court-Room, but he had talked to persons about it.

The People rejected Mr. Melody peremptorily.

J. P. Fisk, substituted, was accepted by the prosecutor, and excused, for cause not being a tax-payer, by the defendant.

A. J. Grover is principally in the real estate business at Evanston.

Four jurors were accepted.

Russel Benedict, P. B. King, T. Rapp, and W. Krance responded to the People.

Mr. Rapp knew nothing about the case, nor did the others sworn. Neither had they any opinion on the question of the guilt or innocence of defendant.

Mr. Benedict heard the case spoken of in the Court House yesterday afternoon.

Mr. King had heard rumors concerning the case, but would not be influenced in the matter of delivering a verdict by such rumor.

Mr. Rapp had read of the contract being raised in favor of Mr. Ford, but did not remember any connection of accused with that matter. He could try the case upon the evidence in the case alone.

Mr. Krause did not remember to have heard of the case, and he had not sat upon any of these Aldermanic trials.

Mr. Benedict asked to be excused, by reason of headache, and was allowed to pass from the scene of action.

Daniel Bassett was substituted. He is a machinist, working on the corner of Union street.

The second four were taken.

Michael Nicholls and George Clark, called, exhausted the panel.

Mr. Clark had heard common talk about the case.

Mr. Nichols is a brother-in-law of Ald. Walsh, and was peremptorily challenged on behalf of the People.

Edward Barber, substituted, stated that he knew nothing of the case or of the defendant.

Mr. Clark had read something about the general cases, but not of this special matter. He had talked about the general subject, and had not expressed any opinion as to the merits of their causes. He felt that he was perfectly unbiased. He was on the regular Grand Jury of December, but not of the jury which found this indictment.

The two jurors were accepted.

W. H. Eddy and W. F. Lovanway were next examined.

Mr. Eddy knew of the case what he had read in the newspapers. His mind had no fixed opinion on the question of defendant's guilt or innocence, but he knew him.

Mr. Levanway answered to the same effect.

And the jury was empanelled.

BUSSE CONVICTED.

At this point of time, having been in retiracy one hour and five minutes, the jury in the Busse case returned with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty as charged."

Thereupon the jurors were polled, and severally replied that this was and is his verdict.

A motion for a new trial was entered.

The evidence in the case of J. A. Montgomery was then commenced to be delivered.

JOHN A. MOODY,

being sworn for the prosecution, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Reed.—Q. What is your name? A. John A. Moody.

Q. What is your business? A. Deputy City Clerk.

Q. Of this city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acting in that capacity? A. About four years.

Q. Who is the City Clerk? A. General Hotchkiss.

Q. Charles T. Hotchkiss? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are his regularly appointed deputy clerk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know this defendant, Mr. Montgomery? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About two years.

Q. Have you ever attended, as Deputy Clerk, meetings of the Common Council of this city of Chicago? A. I have.

Q. For how long a period? A. For about five years.

Q. For the last two years have you done so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Frequently? A. Well, I don't think I have missed over ten meetings.

Q. In that time? A. Yes, sir, in that time.

Q. Have you ever seen the defendant, Mr. Montgomery, there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity was he acting? A. As an Alderman.

Q. From what ward? A. From the Third Ward.

Q. Of this city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did he act in the capacity of Alderman? A. For the term of two years.

Q. When did his term expire?—I do not care for the exact date. A. I think the last meeting was the 27th of November; it was in November.

Q. This last November? A. Last November, or the first week in December; I am not certain.

Q. Then he had been holding office for two years prior to that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the first Monday of last December? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of last year? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adams: Q. What was the corporation newspaper on Sept. 6, 1871? A. The Chicago *Republican*.

Q. What was the corporation newspaper on Aug. 28, 1871? A. The Chicago *Republican*.

Q. How did they obtain the Council proceedings that were published in their paper? A. They were furnished by the City Clerk for publication.

Q. How are they published as to correctness? A. They are in the main correct. There may be typographical or some few clerical errors.

Q. That is all? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Adams. That is all for the present. I will call you again, perhaps, but not this afternoon.

The Court then adjourned.

A NECESSARY PRIVILEGE.

As the Court was about to adjourn, Mr. Runyan requested that, the result being entirely unexpected, Mr. Busse be allowed to go to his home in charge of a sworn officer of the Court, to transact some private business, he to be delivered to the jail by 9 o'clock in the evening. The Court permitted Mr. Busse to go and see his wife, who is very ill.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Jan. 31.

CITY PROPERTY.

Dearborn st, 80 ft n of Lake st, w f, 20x80 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 23, in Block 6, of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan 9; consideration, $1,000.

Superior st, 150 ft w of Rush st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Forest av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4, 1871; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 24, in Block 6 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 15, 1871; consideration, $625.

Fifth av, bet Washington and Randolph sts, e f, 23x80 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1871; consideration, $12,800.

Lot 46, of Lot 2, of w ½ Block 8, in Section 33, 39, 14, dated June 27, 1871; consideration, $400.

May st, s w corner of Evans st, 50x100 ft, e f, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $5,000.

Fifth av, between Randolph and Washington sts, e f, 21x80 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1871; consideration, $12,600.

Eighteen lots in Forsyth et al. Blocks 1, 3, and 8 of Clarke's e ½ s w ¼ Section 13, 39, 13, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $7,000.

Forquer st, near Halsted st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 31, 1871; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 46, in School Section Addition, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $25,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 to 14, in Block 4, of Wolfram's Block 8, of e ½ of Section 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $3,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 19, in Oviatt's Lots 29 to 33, in Dobbins, n ½, s e ¼ of n e ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 2, of Blanchard's n w ¼ of Section 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 24, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court.

CONTROVERSY RESULTING FROM THE GREAT FIRE.

In the case of Emerson W. Scott and others against Edward Seckel and Henry Hamilgara, a verdict for $328 was returned. This was an action of assumpsit to recover for an alleged breach of a parol contract. It was claimed that on Sept. 30 last the defendants sold to plaintiffs 252 kegs of butter at the rate of 14 cents per pound, to be delivered at defendants' warehouse as follows: 141 kegs upon the day of sale, payment to be made at the time of delivery, and 111 kegs within 30 days next ensuing. The first instalment was delivered and paid for, and plaintiffs claimed that they were ready to receive and pay for the remainder, but defendants have failed to execute the contract on their part. The property was destroyed by the fire of Oct 8 and 9.

The Court instructed the jury, in substance, that if the plaintiffs bargained with the defendants for a certain number of firkins of butter, in the possession of the defendants, which number is stated in the declaration, and the defendants undertook to sell and deliver the butter for a certain price per pound, and if all the firkins of butter were designated and set apart as the butter intended and included in the contract, and if by the terms of the contract a certain number of firkins stated in the declaration were to be delivered by defendants and by plaintiffs paid for upon delivery, and the same was delivered and paid for; and if the number of pounds of butter in the remaining firkins was unknown at the time of making the contract and was to be subsequently ascertained by the parties by weighing, and if the weight never was so ascertained, then the title to the property was in the defendants while it so remained in their possession and the butter was at their risk. Under such circumstances, if the butter was destroyed while in their possession, within the said 30 days, the loss must fall on the defendants. If the plaintiffs paid any certain sum as part payment for the butter, or to secure performance of the contract, or to secure defendants against loss by reason of the falling of the market price, then they are entitled to recover the amount paid. If plaintiffs tendered payment of the price of the remaining firkins of butter and demanded delivery within the 30 days and defendants did not deliver it, and if the market price of the butter rose within the 30 days, then plaintiffs can recover, in addition to the sum paid, a sum equal to the difference between the market price and the contract price. But if plaintiffs were to advance a sum on the estimated value of the remaining firkins to protect defendants against a fall in the market, and within a certain time were to assist in ascertaining the quantity of butter contained in the firkins, and having ascertained its value were to give their note for the amount, and as collateral security were to have the butter in defendants' possession, then plaintiffs can not recover damages on account of a rise in the market price. If the plaintiffs did not carry out their part of such contract, by not being present to assist in ascertaining the value of the butter, they can not recover any money advanced by them either as part payment or to secure performance of the contract.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The case of Emerson W. Scott and others vs. C. A. Vogil was tried and given to the jury. This is an action to recover on a warranty on the sale of a quantity of meat.

ON TRIAL.

The case of Martin O'Brennan vs. the City was still on trial. In this suit plaintiff claims $20,000 for personal injuries resulting from the falling of a portion of the plastering in the old Common Council Chamber, situated in the western portion of the main building of the Court House. The defence claimed that the building was the property of the county, and the fact that the city occupied a part of it did not render it liable in the present case.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Kelly, Wood & Co. against John W. Walker and others, for a mechanic's lien on Lot 2, Block 1, B. F. Smith's Subdivision of part of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 38, north, Range 14.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by David Witkowsky against Jacob Frost, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

Superior Court.

ATTACHMENT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Daniel S. Hefron and another against E. A. Bartholemew, to recover $1,000. An attachment was sued out on the ground of non-residence.

DIVORCE.

John H. Wienecke vs. Dorothea E. Wienecke. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married March 1, 1867.

John McNally vs. Catharine McNally. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married Feb. 8, 1860.

County Court.

No appointment having been made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gindele, this Court is without a Clerk, and holds no sessions. The County Clerk's office is also necessarily closed. On yesterday the entrance to the Court-Room and Clerk's office were draped with crape.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider the Fire-Limits Ordinance.

Extended Discussion as to the Treatment of Wooden Buildings.

The Various Sections Adopted with Many Amendments.

The Ordinance, as Changed, Ordered Published.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the Chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Ald. Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Woodman.

The Clerk read the call for the meeting, to consider the fire ordinance, signed by Ald. McGenniss, Batcham, and Gill.

ALD. GILL'S SUBSTITUTE.

Ald. Gill said that at the last meeting he had offered an amendment to the fire ordinance. He moved that the vote by which the amendment was adopted be reconsidered.

It was so determined.

Ald. Gill then moved the following substitute for Section 7:

No wooden building, or part of building, within the fire limits prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance, shall be raised, enlarged, or repaired, except as herein provided; but any wooden building may be removed from one lot to another lot within said fire limits, provided said building shall be determined to be worth more than 60 per cent of what it would cost to build a new building of like character,—the Mayor and Board of Public Works to determine the value of said building: provided, further, that the Board of Public Works shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the corporation newspaper, for ten days, of the name of the party applying for such permit,—the present location of the building to be moved and of the lot upon which it is proposed to move the same; and in each case to give the name and number of the streets, if possible; and all remonstrances against the granting of such permit must be filed with the Board of Public Works before the expiration of said ten days, and, after said hearing, the Mayor and said Board shall have the power to grant such permit. The parties applying for permits shall pay the cost of advertising upon application for the same; but no wooden buildings shall be removed from without the said fire limits to any place within the said fire limits; nor shall any wooden building within the said fire limits which may be damaged less than 50 per cent of its value be so repaired as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred, nor so as to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Gill said he was just as well satisfied as on the previous meeting that the ordinance as reported by the Committee would work a great deal of harm to those persons who had built frame houses upon leased lots. This amendment annulled the objections of the formation of Conley's patches, and the blackmailing of respectable citizens by persons who owned dirty shanties. This substitute took the power from the Council, and gave it to the Executive Board, to which it rightly belonged, and who were paid to take such action.

Ald. Gardner said it seemed that he was fated to oppose Ald. Gill's amendments to the fire ordinance. He had opposed the last because it was offering no protection to the city. For the same reason he opposed the present one under discussion. The amendment also was entirely unconstitutional.

Ald. Gill. I'm glad, Mr. President, that we have a Constitutional lawyer on the floor.

Ald. Gardner said it needed no Constitutional lawyer to see that the Council could not dictate to A or B where he should build. He was consistent, and had opposed the ordinance inasmuch as it ordered where lumber yards were to be situated. The Council had no business to endanger one part of the city for the benefit of the other part. There was no justice in it and it would stand nowhere in law. There might be favorites in the Board. Suppose there was an aristocrat in Chicago, and he went to the Board and said he did not wish the buildings moved near him, the Board would certainly oppose him. He wanted the Council to face the music like men, and not shirk the responsibility of moving these buildings. If they were to be moved the Council should authorize their removal. If they were not to be removed the Council should refuse the permit. There were numerous buildings which should be pulled down. If a man wished to remove his frame building and build a block in its place, that was no reason why he should remove it into a quarter where it would endanger any one else. He had done as much for the "poor man" in Chicago as these men who were prattling about "the poor man." Where would these rotten, miserable tinder-boxes be removed to, except into the neighborhood of the poor man! Was it justice to the North Side that all its dwellings were swept away by a fire which originated among the wooden shanties of the West Division.

Ald. Clarke said the substitute was a very reasonable one.

[The proceedings of the Council were here somewhat disturbed by the performances of a *Times* reporter who was struggling with the Deputy Clerk and Ald. Clarke for possession of the substitute.]

Ald. Clarke thought the whole substitute was a good one, with the exception of the last clause, which in his opinion nullified the whole ordinance.

Ald. Gill said that, though he had never been the champion and continual agitator of the poor man, he was greatly the friend of the industrious poor man.

Ald. McGenniss opposed the substitute of Ald. Gill. He did not want the city to be built as it was during the past eighteen years,—at any rate not a certain portion of it was built, through which Ald. Gill would not have dared to take a friend in broad day without a blush of shame, and through which no man would willingly pass at night. These conditions were brought about by the gradual segregation in one place of filth, vermin-filled frame houses. The best thing that happened to the South Side was the destruction of the buildings in question. They were owned by the wealthiest capitalists of the city; and these men had made money in their destruction. The amendment of Ald. Gill was infamous. The style of building was what was observable in the region on Third and Fourth avenues; it had populated those thoroughfares with a disreputable population. They were owned by a man who, in a few years, had risen from a miserable shyster in a Justice Court to be a wealthy capitalist. He would consider it a misfortune and disgrace to the city if the substitute passed.

Ald. Holden said he opposed the amendment for the same reason that he did its predecessor. Ald. Gill proposed to condemn a portion of the city which would otherwise be made valuable. He would say that if it was placed here by the direct wish of the C. J. Hulls, the Newberrys, the Jenks, the Wrights, the Lafiins. He would have a building, when moved, moved out of the fire limits. He believed that if the tinkering of the ordinance by the champion of the "poor man,—Ald. Gill,—and the howling about the "poor man," were continued, the Mayor would veto the ordinance, and the Legislature would interfere and place the fire limits coterminous with the city limits. Around the beautiful Rock Island depot was a row of shanties moved from the business part of the city in favor of the rich men. But for that depot those buildings would have gone, and with them the whole of the South Division. He hoped the valuable property by the river, owned by persons resident thereon, would not be condemned by Ald. Gill's substitute.

Ald. Bouce said he had not heard much of the discussion on the fire limits. The proposition of Ald. Gill had for its principle the moving of buildings from one place to another in the fire limits. He was in favor of doing by a general ordinance what they had been doing at every meeting of the Council. The Board of Public Works could be far better informed on this subject than the Council. He believed that Ald. Gardner's argument with regard to the Constitutionality of the substitute was not sound. It was immaterial to him what the Mayor or the Legislature wanted to do. He believed they would do just what they thought best. And the Council would do what seemed best to them. They could not compel the people to tear down their buildings, or by any legislation lessen the present danger of the city from the 20,000 wooden buildings in it now. The reason why the rebuilt part of the city before the fire, was the most beautiful in the world, was that the owner of a lot could move his building and get compensation for it by selling it. He did not believe that the character of the buildings determined the character of a neighborhood. The depraved were found alike in beautiful marble palaces, and in hovels.

Ald. McGenness said he was aware that there were depraved characters in marble buildings, but that was not the question. The question was whether the filthy hovels harbored any but depraved characters.

Ald. Bond favored Ald. Gill's substitute, and hoped it would pass.

Ald. Schaffner wanted to do what was best for the interests of the entire city. He protested against any ordinance being passed ruining the North Division. If the substitute were not passed the North Division would never be free from the temporary shanties now upon it.

THE SUBSTITUTE PASSES.

A vote was taken on the substitute, resulting, yeas, 24; nays, 6—McGenness, Thompson, Otis, Holden, Witbeck, Gardner, voting no.

THE VALUE OF MOVABLE BUILDINGS.

Ald. Otis offered the following amendment thereto:

Provided, The true cash value of the building to be removed shall not be less than $2,000.

A PROVISION.

Ald. McGenness moved the adoption of the following amendment:

Provided, That the moving of any building erected within the fire limits in violation of any ordinances is hereby prohibited.

A vote was taken on Ald. McGenness' amendment, which was lost,—yeas 12, nays 17,—as follows:

Yeas—Otis, McGenness, Thompson, Stone, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland—12.

Nays—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Woodman, Mr. President—17.

TOO MUCH CEREMONY.

Ald. Coey thought there was a great deal too much ceremony and poor man about this amendment of Ald. Gill's, and he would move the following amendment, which was lost:

Any person wishing to remove a wooden building, for the purpose of building a brick or stone on the same lot, may be allowed to do so; and no person owning a wooden building on a leased lot may have the same privilege; *provided*, such building shall be moved further away from the centre of the city.

THE OLD ORDINANCE REPEALED.

Section 8 was taken up, as follows:

SEC. 8. The first seven sections of said Chapter 9 of Gary's Laws and Ordinances, entitled "Fire Department," are hereby repealed, and the seven foregoing sections are hereby substituted in lieu thereof, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ald. Holden moved to amend by changing the word "seven" to "five."

The motion was agreed to.

The Section was then adopted.

STRICKEN OUT.

Section 9 was taken up, as follows:

SEC. 9. That the first clause of Section 17 of said Chapter 9 to be so amended as to read as follows, to wit: No chimney shall be built in any building within the city limits with less than eight inches thickness of brick, completely imbedded in lime and mortar, except where tile is used, and in such case there shall be not less than four inches in thickness of brick, similarly imbedded, and lined with cylinder or drain tile.

Ald. Otis moved to strike it out.

The motion was carried.

THE LAST SECTION.

Section 10 was adopted, as follows:

SEC. 10. This ordinance as amended shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

LAID OVER AND PUBLISHED.

Ald. Gill moved that the ordinance as amended be laid over and published.

Ald. McGennis moved that the Clerk be authorized to amend Section 1 by striking out the words "Rebecca street" and substitute the words "Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track."

The motion was agreed to.

The motion to lay it over was then agreed to.

Ald. Holden moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn until Saturday evening, to take up the fire ordinance.

The motion was lost—yeas 9; nays 21.

Ald. Shaffner moved that the fire ordinance be made the special order for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

A GRAMMATICAL ADDITION THREATENED.

Ald. Clowry moved to add to the fire ordinance the following:

That all buildings which now are, or hereafter may be erected within the city of Chicago, and within the following limits, to-wit: Commencing at the intersection of Canal and Van Buren streets, running thence east on Van Buren street to Lake Michigan, thence north on the shore of Lake Michigan to the Chicago River; thence west on the Chicago River to Lake street; thence west on Lake street to Canal street; thence south on Canal street to the place of beginning; where each building or buildings shall have a glass or skylight on the roof thereof, said glass or skylight shall be of the following dimensions, to wit: a heavy flint plate glass, to be not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness and not more than ten inches in width, and to be set in iron or metallic frame of sufficient strength to sustain a pressure of five hundred pounds. Also iron shutters or doors on every window or door on buildings, except hotels, within the said territory above described. It is further ordained that the neglect or refusal to keep all skylights, shutters, or doors in good order and condition, or the neglect to fasten them with proper fastenings immediately after the termination of the business hours of the occupants of said building or buildings each day, shall subject such occupant or occupants to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offence.

The amendment was ordered published.

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The Chairman presented an invitation from the Trustees of the Insane Asylum, at Elgin, to visit the institution on Friday (to-morrow). The invitation was accepted.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK LAWLOR.

In a recent issue of the New York *Sun* there appeared an article purporting to give the details of an affair which occurred several years ago in San Francisco, and in which it is alleged that a conspiracy was entered into by Frank Lawlor (now the manager of the Academy of Music in this city), Josephine Mansfield, and the latter's mother and stepfather, a man named Warren, the object of which was to extort money from a lawyer named Perley, to whom was presented the alternative of either signing a check for $5,000 or having his brains blown out by a revolver in the hands of Mr. Lawlor. It is further stated that the event excited such intense disgust in San Francisco that Mr. Lawlor was discharged from his position in Maguire's Opera House, and compelled to fly from the city. Mr. Lawlor, on being interrogated as to the matter, expresses the utmost astonishment that his name should have been used in connection therewith. He states that he was not in the State of California at the time of its occurrence, but was playing an engagement in Virginia City, Nevada, his first knowledge of the circumstance being gleaned from an old paper which he picked up on board the steamer between Sacramento and San Francisco when *en route* to the latter city. He was not married to Miss Mansfield at the time, but, believing that she had been made an innocent tool by Warren in the disgraceful affair, he shortly after made her his wife. Just before leaving San Francisco for the last time, so far from having been discharged, Mr. Maguire tendered him the free use of the Opera House for a grand complimentary benefit, for which Frank Mayo, Charles Wheatley, Miss Emily Jordan, Billy Birch, Charley Backus, and other members of the profession, volunteered their services and appeared, and when he left for the Eastern States nearly every actor in the city accompanied him to the steamer to wish him *bon voyage*. Mr. Lawlor denounced the whole story, so far as he is concerned, as a gross and inexcusable falsehood, and has already, through his counsel in this city, written to New York to engage eminent legal assistance, with a view to prosecuting the *Sun* for libel. He will be able to establish the truth of his statements without the slightest difficulty, but, pending his justification through the channels of the law, he is extremely anxious to set himself right before the public with reference to the fearful slander which he is so unexpectedly called upon to deny.

THE WACHTEL TROUPE.

Mr. W. F. Hatch, the advance agent of the Wachtel Troupe, has arrived in the city, and will at once arrange for the brief season of the troupe in Chicago, beginning, probably on the 13th of February, at the Globe Theatre. There will be but four performances given—three nights and one matinee, and the operas will be "Il Trovatore," the "Huguenots," the "Postilion of Lonjumeau," and either "Martha" or "Lucretia Borgia." The troupe is headed by Wachtel, the great tenor, whose fame has now become world-wide; and includes, besides, such talented and well-known artists as Madame Lichtmay, M'lle. Canissa, Joseph Hermanns, Lotti, Habelmann, Vierling, Franosch, and others. The appearance of Wachtel with such support will be a notable era in Chicago musical matters, and, as the prices will be higher than the ordinary theatrical rates, and as it is expected to draw out a large patronage from the wealth and fashion of Chicago, it is to be presumed that the Globe management will see the propriety of putting the auditorium in a more suitable condition for the reception of first-class assemblages. The opening of the sale of tickets will be duly announced.

THE WRONG LADY.

In our comments on the performance of "Help" at the Academy of Music, injustice was inadvertantly done to Miss Edith Blande, who was not and has not since been in the cast of that play. The fact that her name appeared in the bills was due to an error by the manager. Miss Blande, who will not appear until next week, sets herself right in the following card:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: In this morning's TRIBUNE appears a notice of "Help," at the Academy of Music last evening, in which my name was down for the character of *Fanny Smart*. As I did not arrive in this city in time to take the part, it was played by another lady. Will you kindly insert this in your next copy and oblige,

Yours truly, EDITH BLANDE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1872.

IRISH DRAMA.

Manager Langrishe, of the Globe Theatre, informs us that he has effected an engagement with the great Irish comedian, T. G. Riggs, who will soon appear in his new drama of "Shin Fane; or, the Shamrock Green." Elaborate preparations are making for the new and beautiful scenery and mechanical effects which are required in the production of the piece.

THE THEATRES.

The Lingards announce a new bill at the Michigan Avenue Theatre, this evening, the performance beginning with "A Pretty Piece of Business," followed by Lingard's sketches, and concluding with "Little Toddlekins."

—Joseph Murphy is attracting large and fashionable houses at the Academy of Music. "Help" is finely produced in all respects. Murphy remains but three nights longer.

—At the Globe the fine comedy, "True as Steel," with a supplementary farce, is drawing good audiences.

—The Minstrels, both at the West Side Opera House and at Central Hall, are giving capital bills, and meeting with excellent success.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman, who consented to appear once on the West Side, in order to gratify that strong desire to hear her read which has been manifested by the citizens of the West Division, will to-night make her last appearance in the Union Park Congregational Church. Her magnificent rendering of Henry VIII., last Monday night, which thrilled the immense audience that packed the church, was such that the announcement that she will give the leading parts of the play to-night, will be received with delight. The sale of tickets indicate that she will be greeted, as on the South Side, by the largest and most fashionable audience called out by any performance this season. Her programme will include the trial of Queen Catherine and the downfall of Wolsey, both in Henry VIII.; "Ivry," by Macaulay; "The Death of the Old Squire;" "After Blenheim," by Southey, and "Betsey and I are Out," by Will M. Carleton.

—Prof. Richards is announced for another of his charming lectures, this one to be delivered at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, this evening. His theme is "The Matter King," which will be fully illustrated by a series of beautiful experiments.

—The managers of the Star Lecture Course are at their old tricks again. It is said that, not content in luring Charlotte Cushman to this city and allowing their patrons to enjoy her readings, they are now negotiating with Mrs. Livermore to give a reading on the South Side, to which all season ticket holders are to be admitted *free*; and that they have certainly captured that dashing cavalry General, Kilpatrick, and will "exhibit" him on the West Side next Tuesday evening in "The American Stump"—when all the West Side season ticket holders are also to be admitted to their reserved seats *free*. The brilliant success of a lecture course which warrants such extravagant liberality is something unprecedented.

—James Parton is going about the county asking the lecture-goers the conundrum, "Who are the Vulgar?" He is to propound the question next Monday night in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and if he can't find any one to illustrate his argument, will answer the query himself. It is said this answer is very satisfactory.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN IN OPERA.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has ascertained that Charlotte Cushman will appear in opera next spring. It will, no doubt, seem strange that she should undertake such a thing, but it is perhaps no stranger than that the poet Longfellow, by no means a composer of music, is writing the opera. All this is nevertheless true. Longfellow is now engaged in translating from the German and putting into blank verse a prose opera, which is to be rendered next April in Boston. Miss Cushman will not sing, however, but will read the theme, and the music will be performed by an orchestra of superior players under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. The reciting by Miss Cushman will occupy about forty minutes in all; the instrumentation will take up about twice as long.

Another Defection From Unitarianism.

From the New York World, Jan. 29.

We are informed that one of the two most distinguished Unitarian clergymen of this city (whose name we are not now permitted to mention) is about to abandon that ecclesiastical connection and take refuge in the Episcopal Church. This will be an almost fatal blow to the prospects of that denomination in this part of the country. The defection of Dr. Osgood was never regarded as a serious loss by those who had tasted the flavor of what our reviewer once called his "moral mush;" and the more recent flopping of Hepworth, despite all his efforts to give the same an ecclesiastical significance, are justly esteemed the mere notoriety-seeking of a blatherskite; but the defection to which we have ventured to allude is a defection of one of the very pillars of this particular Zion, which cannot fail to have a momentous effect upon those with whom he has hitherto worshipped and upon the public estimation of that "branch of the Israel of God."

The Texas Cattle Trade.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The number of Texas cattle transported over the Kansas Pacific Railway during the last five years was: For 1867, 37,400 head; for 1868, 58,800 head; for 1869, 51,320; for 1870, 131,360 head, and for 1871, 161,320 head. Total in five years, 440,200 head. To facilitate this enormous business the company have prepared and printed a small guide-map of the Texas cattle trail from several points in Texas to Abilene and neighboring points on the railroad, with the distances, and a sketch of the country around the stations.

THE LATE JOHN G. GINDELE.

Special Meeting of the County Commissioners.

Resolutions of Respect—Eulogy by Commissioner Harrison.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, to consider the recent death of its Clerk, J. G. Gindele. There were present Commissioners Hitchcock, Harrison, Ashton, Jones, Roelle, Lonergan, Stearns, and Harris.

Mr. Ashton occupied the chair and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Hitchcock said: We have been called together by a sudden summons announcing the sudden death of the Clerk of the county, Mr. Gindele. It had not been my good fortune to enjoy the intimate or long-continued acquaintance of the gentleman. Indeed, my personal relations began when I assumed my duties as a member of this Board. A slight acquaintance has, however, impressed me with a deep sense of the high personal qualities of the deceased. I beg leave, therefore, without extended remark, to present, and ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of its Clerk, J. G. Gindele, Esq.

Resolved, That in his decease the county is called to mourn the loss of one of its most useful and accomplished citizens, distinguished alike for his virtues in private life, his ability, intelligence, and patriotism in public position.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with his family in their great loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and that the Chairman be instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions being before the meeting, Mr. Carter H. Harrison said: Mr. Chairman, the old adage, *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*—"Say naught of the dead except good"—was one that had its origin before the softening influences of Christianity had had their effect upon the world. It was a burst of the unextinguished kindness of the human heart—this feeling that when the form was laid low in death, the ashes that covered the brow should not be raked aside to find the scars made there in the battle of life. How easy, however, is it for us to add here to that pious resolution, when we feel that of the dead we can say naught except that which is good. I doubt if there is a man in this entire county who, having known J. G. Gindele, could, if he would, lift from his bier the pall which now covers it, and find aught that can injure his reputation. It has been my fortune ever to have known Mr. Gindele intimately, and I was brought more into contact with him when he went into the Board of Public Works, several years ago,—I think in 1861 or '62,—when I, as a large real estate operator, was more or less in the rooms occupied by the Board. I was struck there by two things—first, with the unostentatious, kindly, gentle bearing of that member, Mr. Gindele, who was always ready to hear everything that should be said to him, turning a listening ear to every word of advice and to every word of request, never harsh, and, at the same time, showing a brain far more than ordinarily capable of understanding every proposition that might be brought to him. Mr. Gindele was one whose sight was under partial obscuration. Speaking our language but imperfectly, he could not give utterance to the clear workings of his brain. But those who knew him well, and I was privileged to know him, because I was brought into contact with his brain, knew that he was a man bordering upon, at least, if he did not enter, the domain of men of genius. Wherever he turned his attention, whether toward architecture, or toward any other matter that came before the Board of Public Works, he showed that he was the brains of that triumvirate which put into successful operation some of our largest public improvements. Washington street tunnel, boring its way under our river, stands as a monument as long as the city lasts; and probably if another conflagration occurs before the mouldering of time shall have melted down its superstructures, it will yet rest there as a monument to that man's ability, for he was its author. In everything else that he brought his brain to bear upon he showed himself clear-sighted, keen, and appreciative. He looked into the future of Chicago as very few men here have looked. He saw what was in store for her with the eye of prescience. Every man who came into contact with him knows one thing—that he was kindly, almost as a woman. He never spoke that you did not feel there was a gentle soul operating in the man's body. We ourselves remember that whenever we have called upon him for an explanation, when he sat down we felt that we understood what he had said, although it was uttered in broken English. The County of Cook, and the people of Chicago, is losing this man have lost—and I say not this as a panegyric—one whose influence will be felt here in the future probably as much as that of any man now living within her borders. I here most cordially give my adhesion to the resolutions, and I desire not merely to endorse them, but to express the hope that any other officer whom we may have hereafter in the place left vacant by this man's departure, when he lays himself down to his last sleep, may retire with the feeling that nothing can be said to cast a slur upon his memory, as can be said of this man, in whose honor we have to-day met.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Board adjourned until the day of its next regular meeting.

THE PROPOSED ALLEGORICAL PAINTING.

Interesting Letters Received by Mayor Medill from the Editor of the "Graphic" and Mr. Armitage, the Artist.

Some weeks ago the papers of Chicago contained allusions to a painting from the easel of Mr. Armitage, one of the most distinguished of English artists, which that gentleman is to execute and send to Chicago as a token of his personal good will, and as exemplifying the general good feeling toward America prevailing in England. The subject will of course be allegorically treated, and the central idea will be the burning of Chicago, and the burst of generosity which it evoked, with especial reference to the contributions of England. The original offer of the painting came through Mr. Thomas, of the *Graphic*. A letter of thanks and acceptance was sent through the same channel by Mayor Medill, with the accompanying statement that a place for the picture would be reserved in the City Hall. This elicited the following letters, which are most gratifying in tone, and sufficiently self-explanatory.

OFFICE OF THE GRAPHIC, 190 STRAND, W. C., LONDON, Jan. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have wanted to hear from Mr. Armitage before replying to your kind note of the 26th of December, and I now enclose a letter from him, and I have no doubt you will be pleased by the evident earnestness with which he commences his task.

It will be as well to send you (enclosed) a quotation from his note to me as to the light, &c., best adapted for his work.

If this painting, when hanging in your new Town Hall, succeeds in the smallest degree in sustaining the feelings of friendliness and sympathy between the two countries evoked by this disastrous misfortune, it will, indeed, amply repay our puny efforts. Believe me, my dear sir, yours, very truly,

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Manager of the office of the *Graphic*.

QUOTATIONS FROM MR. ARMITAGE'S LETTER.

The maximum size of the Chicago picture will be 12 feet long by 9 nine feet high, without frame. This will permit of the figures being full 8 feet in height.

The light on the picture comes from the right, so that the best light for it would be on the spectator's right looking at the picture.

I shall endeavor to do away as much as possible with the shine peculiar to oil pictures, so as to make the work independent of any peculiar light for effect. Still, if I have a choice in the matter, I should prefer a side light, particularly if it comes from the right.

MR. ARMITAGE'S LETTER

to Mayor Medill is as follows:

3 HALL ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Jan. 11, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr William L. Thomas forwards me your letter, and although he is about to write to you and to answer your questions respecting the size of the proposed picture, I thought it right to send you a few lines myself. I can assure you that I look forward with great pleasure to the painting of this picture, not only on account of the great sympathy, in common with my friends of the *Graphic*, felt for your fellow-citizens, but because the subject pleases me from an artistic point of view. English artists have but few opportunities of painting heroic and allegorical pictures on a large scale, and I shall quite revel in the work.

I have two pictures in hand, which I must finish for the Royal Academy exhibition, but I shall also send a finished drawing, on a reduced scale, of the Chicago picture.

This will be photographed, and the photograph will serve me during the summer as a working drawing, or cartoon. My friend Thomas will, I am sure, take care that you get a copy of the photograph as soon as it is done. The large picture will, if all goes well, be finished in August or September, and however expeditious your Chicago builders may be the building which is to receive it will not be ready before that time.

I have seen the extracts from the Chicago papers which you kindly enclosed in your letter. They are, of course, very flattering to me, but I must disclaim being the original of Mr. Disraeli's painter, 'Phoebus,' in Lothair. My picture of "Hero Lighting the Beacon" is described in that novel, but I hope I am as unlike "Mr. Phoebus" as it is possible to be.

I only hope that the Chicago newspapers will, when the picture is hanging up in the Town Hall, ratify the flattering remarks they are making in anticipation. I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

E. ARMITAGE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Cold Couch and a Costly Spree.

John McGowan, having a surplus of money in his possession, and falling in with evil company, indulged in a prolonged and vigorous spree through all of Tuesday, and into the "wee, sma' hours" of yesterday morning. The theatre of his operations was among the saloons in the vicinity of State and Thirty-first streets. After drinking all that he could conveniently contain, John McGowan laid down to sleep on a sidewalk, having first carefully divested himself of his overcoat, boots and pants. He took a block of wood for a pillow, and imagined himself in his little bed. Fortunately for John's existence, but unfortunately, as it turned out, for his wealth, some Samaritan, humane but dishonest, came along, and, having first carefully emptied McGowan's pockets, raised an alarm, and had the unconscious man conveyed into a saloon, where animal heat was soon restored. When John recovered his senses, in the morning, he discovered that he had been robbed of $180 in cash, $3,500 in notes, and about $1,500 worth of other valuable papers. His suspicion fastened on the saloon-keeper, William Barney, and upon a youth who rejoices in the name of John Wonderlich. He had the parties arrested, and they were tried before Justice Banyon, yesterday afternoon. The evidence against them was flimsy, and Justice Banyon proclaimed, in his most oracular style, that they left that Court with reputations unstained.

Held for Forgery.

Yesterday afternoon J. W. Bate, a clerk in the Clothing Relief Department of the Tabernacle Church, was arrested on a charge of forgery, in having forged on a note for $500 the name of Frank Wentworth, proprietor of the Briggs House, as endorser. The young man was arrested by Constable Swinburne, who took him before Justice Drandorff for trial. The evidence in the case was strong, and the youth was committed to jail to await further trial, in default of $500 bail.

Alleged Slander.

Yesterday morning a city journal, which has recently changed hands, indulged in an extensive sensation, the purport of which was, that Mr. J. H. Cooney, lately in the employ, as collector, of Patrick O'Neill, the well-known wholesale liquor dealer, came to his death through foul play at the hands of Mr. O'Neill and his foreman, E. J. Cunniffe. The statements in the article in question are characterized by Mr. O'Neill, and many others conversant with the facts, as wholly without foundation. It is claimed that the only violence ever employed toward Cooney was in the course of a dispute with Cunniffe, when the latter slapped him in the face. This occurred about two weeks ago, and a few days afterward Cooney died suddenly of an epileptic fit, having been subject to such attacks. It is said that the report of the affair was published against the express orders of the managing editor of the paper, a local reporter taking the responsibility upon himself. Mr. O'Neill yesterday took steps toward commencing an action for libel against the proprietor of the newspaper.

A Bloodless Amputation.

Joseph Nulten carried a musket with Sherman. He left his right leg on a Georgian battle-field. Recovering from his wound, he was supplied with a wooden member, and returned to his Northern home. Last evening he attempted to cross the railroad track at the intersection of Kinzie and Desplaines streets. A train backed down upon and ran over him. Horror-stricken beholders rushed to pick up the remains. They found a limb severed from the trunk. They raised and examined it. The limb did not bleed, neither did the former owner thereof groan. A miracle had been performed. The heavy iron wheels of the locomotive had broken off the wooden leg and left Nulten otherwise unscathed, save a slight scratch on the head. Two policemen carried the unfortunate, and yet fortunate, man to the Union Street Station, where he was housed until he could be properly put together.

Announcements.

The ladies of the Maxwell Street M. E. Church would be delighted to see everybody at their oyster supper this evening.

—The regular meeting and social of the Literary Society of Grant Place M. E. Church occurs in the lecture-room this evening. All are welcome.

—The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects meets this evening at No. 21 East Van Buren street. The invitation is extended to architects who are not members of the Institute.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 29 West Randolph street. Tickets for their Annual Ball, to be held at Twelfth street Turner Hall, on Feb. 22, will then be ready for distribution.

—A grand temperance ratification meeting will be held this evening at the Oakland M. E. Church, corner of Langley street and Egan avenue. General R. W. Smith, Charles H. Reed, Esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

A Man Lies with One Foot in the Grave.

John Johnson, an aged man, entered a confectionery store on Madison street, yesterday, and purchased a few cents' worth of fruit. He handed a dollar-bill to Henry Cella, a young man behind the counter. Cella returned the proper change, but Johnson insisted that he had handed him a $5 bill. He swore out a warrant against Cella, and had him arrested. The case was tried before Justice Scully. Johnson failed to prove his case, and was sent to jail to await trial for perjury, under bail of $2,000. Cella was honorably acquitted.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Languth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering" "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	—6	......	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	—3	29.55	N W, h.	
2:00 p. m.	18	29.58	S W, g.	
7:00 p. m.	12	29.61	S. W, g	inch.

Miscellaneous.

Small thefts in boarding houses and hotels are very common just now.

—About $50 worth of clothing was stolen from the house of A. J. Church, No. 202 West Washington street, Tuesday evening.

—The house of A. A. Sprague, No. 464 West Madison street, was broken into Tuesday evening and about $150 worth of clothing stolen therefrom.

—Frank Cowlin, a boy residing at No. 599 State street, was run over by a wagon last evening and sustained severe injuries.

—The Board of Public Works held no meeting yesterday, owing to the fact that all the members thereof were summoned as witnesses to the Criminal Court.

Matthew Walsh, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Hubbard Court and State street, stepped on the ice yesterday and broke his right leg in two places.

—Thomas Benham has been arrested on suspicion of having committed a larceny in a boarding-house on Union street. Justice Scully held him for further examination in $700 bail.

—James Walsh explains the presence of a deep cut over his left eye, yesterday, by the assertion that he had been knocked down and robbed of $5 somewhere in the burnt district on the previous night.

—David Carney, an old man, who resided at No. 6 West Whiting street, died very suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been drinking hard recently, and it is supposed that the unfortunate man came to his death from *delerium tremens* and exposure combined.

—A switchman, yesterday morning, discovered a broken rail on the Milwaukee division of the Northwestern Railroad, a little north of Rose Hill. The Highland Park train was due, but, fortunately, it was flagged in time, and thus a disaster was prevented.

—At 5 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the one and one-half story frame building, No. 513 South Clark street, owned by William Harkaway. It was occupied on the first floor by the notorious Kate Lewis, and on the second by a man named Schark. Damage nominal. An alarm was sounded from box No. 37. Cause of fire, a defective chimney.

THE WILLIAMSBURG TRAGEDY.

Appearance of the Accused—The Inquest.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 29.

At 10 minutes before 8, Fanny Hyde, the slayer of George W. Watson, was brought from her cell in the station house, to the desk of the Captain. The station was crowded with a number of her female friends, and her husband, a boyish-looking youth, of slight figure and beardless face, came with her. Fanny was dressed the same as the day before, in a plain drab merino skirt, a blue velvet basquine, ornamented with large white pearl buttons, which were held together by loops of drab silk cord. On her head was a black velvet jockey, with a scarlet flower ornamenting the front. Fanny is what might be called a beautiful girl, for in years she is hardly yet a woman. Her figure is quite slight, and her waist small and tapering. Her large, lustrous, violet-gray eyes were swimming in tears, and her full, but well-formed and noble mouth expressed long hours of the deepest anguish. In her hand was a brown barege veil, which she clutched firmly, and used sometimes in lieu of a handkerchief. At sight of her friends she wept bitterly, and, woman-like, they joined lamentations. One lady, about 40 years of age, a full-faced, motherly looking woman, threw her arms around her, and cried out "Oh! Fanny, Fanny, I'm sorry for you, my child!" Captain Woglom here interfered and said, "It is time to move on." They then left the station-house together, Officer Long with them. The crowd of sympathizing friends followed out in the street after Fanny, like people going to the funeral of a dearly-loved friend. As they passed up Fourth street the people who were on the sidewalk joined in, and by the time they reached the Court-room, on the corner of South First and Fifth streets, some 500 persons had gathered. Fanny, her husband, a few witnesses and the policeman got inside, and then this crowd of people commenced clamoring for admission. The Court-room was small, not holding, at the utmost, over 250 people, and, as soon as the doors were again opened, this same crowd pressed in pell-mell in their eager anxiety to see and hear the details of Williamsburg's latest sensation. The jury with difficulty made their way to their seats; the witnesses that were called or subpœnaed had hard work to get inside the railings, and it was half-past 8 o'clock before proceedings were opened. Fanny Hyde sat on the left hand side of the Court-room. Standing near her, on her right, was her young husband, and on her left sat the same motherly woman who had evinced so much emotion in the station-house. Fanny had somewhat recovered from her nervousness, and when the time came for her examination, with true womanly spirit, became cool, calm, and collected. She glanced all around the room, seeming to take in at once all the faces of her friends with a long, pleading look for sympathy. Coroner Whitehill then called Mrs. Fanny Hyde to the stand. She stepped up brightly, took her seat quietly, with a reserved and dignified air. By advice of her counsel she declined answering any questions, and the most persistent efforts of the Coroner were unavailing in getting anything but merely her name and residence. After her husband took the stand, he also, by the same advice, refused to answer anything, even when asked if he was the husband of Mrs. Hyde.

During the time of the inquest there was a most profound silence in the Court, with one exception, when, at some remark of Mr. Dexter, a slight titter broke out, but was promptly suppressed. The sympathy of the audience was manifested in favor of the poor, foolish girl who, by this act, has brought years of trouble on herself, if not death.

Mrs. Hyde, the prisoner, was the first witness called to the stand, and her counsel, Mr. Keady, instructed her to answer no questions asked. On being asked by the Coroner whether she ever had any difficulty with Mr. Watson or not, she declined to answer. On being further questioned, she positively declined to answer any questions.

Henry Hyde, the next witness and husband of the prisoner, declined to answer any questions by advice of counsel.

After some unimportant evidence, the counsel for the prisoner here informed the Coroner that he would be able in a few days to introduce testimony that would fully justify his client, and the inquisition was thereupon adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

From the New York World, Jan. 29.

The shooting of George W. Watson, a wealthy manufacturer, at his factory corner of South Eleventh and First streets, on Friday last, by one of his operatives, is still the topic of conversation in the Eastern District. Watson, a wealthy manufacturer, originally from Massachusetts, whose wife and children, one a daughter of 18 years, are now living in luxury at Hartford, Conn., carries on illicit intercourse with a young girl of 18, whom he forced, through threats of exposure and otherwise, to become his mistress, having been the first to ruin her when she was only four months in his employ. Even after her marriage with an honest, hard-working young mechanic, this libertine sought to continue his *liasons* with her. He went to her house in her husband's absence, and, as was sworn to before the Coroner, was told by her not to come there, that she did not want him to do so, that she was a married woman, and did not wish to see him except at his factory, on business. Watson threatened her with exposure, called her the vilest names he could think of, and made her a perfect slave to his passions. Finally, her husband, who knew Watson well, hears of the indignities heaped upon his wife, and demanded an explanation. Watson now begs the man whom he has wronged not to expose them; goes on his knees and prays for the sake of his family in Connecticut that the matter may not be taken to Court, and promises never again to molest Mrs. Hyde. Her husband, unwilling to expose his own family, believes Watson and lets him go. But Watson fails to keep his promise, and in a short time renews his improper proposals to Mrs. Hyde. She, suffering and weak from the effects of medicine which Watson had previously procured for her, persistently refuses to have anything further to do with him. He threatens her, abuses her, tells her he is not afraid of a woman of her character, and this the day before he was shot. When she left his factory that evening they were after a quarrel, and, fearing that it would be renewed the next day, she takes with her a pistol, which she had presented to her husband a few days before. Not with the intention of shooting him, as she says, but merely to protect herself, and frighten him in case he renewed the attack of the day before. He did renew it, and that, too, in a most brutal manner, and she, in a heat of passion, it is alleged, fired the pistol, and Watson fell dead on the stairs.

Her counsel say that Mrs. Hyde has a good defence, and that her final discharge will be effected as soon as all the facts can be placed properly before a jury.

The Southern Illinois Fruit Region.

The Jonesboro (Southern Illinois) *Gazette* gives tabular statements of the freights (principally fruit) shipped by railroad from that (Union) county during the past year. Jonesboro shipped 14,538,766 pounds—freight charges, $35,742; Dongola, $17,939 in freights; Cobden, 8,606,924 pounds—freight charges, $64,622—this station shipped of peaches alone 88,000 boxes. From Makando, Jackson County, 99,840 boxes of peaches were shipped, 152,000 pounds of strawberries, 24,850 pounds of raspberries. Dongola shipped to Chicago 10,000 barrels of apples, onions, and sweet potatoes.

The Jonesboro *Gazette* says: One of our correspondents at Cobden contributes the following:

The past year has been one of mark in fruit culture, and the lessons it has taught will not soon be forgotten. The season set in with plentiful rains, a mild temperature, and with an unprecedented show of fruit-buds. More especially does this hold good in regard to the peach; to the grape it has been a disastrous season. The vines loaded themselves with fruit, but, before opening, the rot struck them, and scarcely a cluster of perfect Concords could be found. No rational explanation has been given for such a wide-spread calamity. In single cases, from young vines, a tolerable crop reached the market, but owing probably to the very early spring north our grapes fell in competition with those from Iowa and other sections, and so the usual good prices did not obtain. Many crops thus marred by rot have been distilled into brandy, the result of which has been satisfactory to owners. The brandy is made in the usual style of crushing and fermentation practiced with peaches, and is a fiery liquid which improves by age, but is held at a slight advance over the product of the peach. Being free from the peculiar acids from the pits, it is much sought for by druggists and physicians in compounding medicines.

The apple crop has been a moderate one, and owing to the long, warm autumn fruit does not keep as well as usual. The apple interest is steadily increasing, and with a fair share of diligence in trapping and killing the insect enemies, the apple crop will be something immense. Intelligent parties have foreseen this, and efficient measures have been made to dry in a rapid and scientific manner thousands of bushels of our fruit annually.

The peach crop, as the official statements above show, has been something immense. If the boxes shipped from Cobden alone had been placed lengthwise in a row, they would have made a continuous track of peaches 77 miles long. Had all the orchards been cultivated, the yield would have been trebled.

To illustrate this fact, a few instances may be mentioned. In all the great number of orchards tributary to Cobden, only eight or nine have been regularly and thoroughly cultivated. In all these instances the crops were extra fine, with healthy and robust promise for the coming year, while of these that were neglected, a large part of the fruit buds are already damaged from the weakened and overborne condition of the trees, and the Little Turk with his forces lies in ambush in the untouched soil, ready to begin his ravages in the spring. Out of 88,000 boxes shipped, three orchards contributed a little over 48,000.

It is yet too early to predicate on the coming crop. At present, the prospect is flattering. The crown borer has damaged the strawberry beds to a considerable extent, but the crop will nevertheless be fair, from present appearances. Single plant cultivation is also now generally practised among the successful growers, instead of the old wild way.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 84 cars, making the supply 279 cars against 231 last week. Market quiet; no material change in prices; closing dull and unsettled; sales 210 Ohio steers, av 1,070 to 1,635 lbs at $4.75@6.85; 416 Illinois steers, av 1,180 to 1,290 lbs, at $5.55@6.87½; 29 oxen av 1,750 lbs, at $6.25@6.50; 140 Missouri steers, av 1,150 to 1,200 lbs at $5.12½@5.50; 170 Indiana steers, av 1,165 to 1,580 lbs, at $5.15@6.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply, 8,000; market steady; prices for fine wools ½c higher; coarse, firm and unchanged; sales 800 head Indiana sheep, averaging 89 to 130 lbs, at $6.50@7.30; 900 Michigan, 82 to 114 lbs, at $5.55@8.00; 600 Canadas, 117 to 138 lbs, at $6.15@7.00; 130 Canada lambs, 80 to 93 lbs, at $7.55@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market steady and a shade higher; sales at $5.25@5.35.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use Gillot's Snow-white Baking Powder. Call for Gillot's Clear Mucilage; the best; always get the best. Gillot's Extracts. Gillot's Inks are called for everywhere. Gillot's Chinese Liquid Blueing in every market. Gillot's Washing Crystal makes washing easy. All wholesale grocers sell Gillot's goods.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavorings are endorsed by the best judges in the country, that nothing of the kind yet discovered can compare with them for their purity and strength.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO
LIVERPOOL.
Assets - $10,109,298.43
SOLID INDEMNITY.
CHARLES H. CASE,
Agent,
65 South Canal-st.,
UP STAIRS.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 3461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27442, both inclusive.
$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5591, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2868, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13180, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3408 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
$4,000,000
$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye

Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and increasing popularity, a sure and undeniable proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same sort. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Terrible Murder and Suicide in New York City.

A Dissipated Father Kills His Son and Shoots Himself.

From the New York Times, Jan. 28.

A sad domestic tragedy, having its origin in dissipation, and passing through the usual phases of domestic unhappiness, culminated yesterday afternoon in the death of a youth, an only son, at the hands of his crazed father, and in the serious wounding of the murderer in endeavoring to terminate his own existence. The principal actor in this terrible tragedy in real life is Henry Hepner, a native of Germany, 48 years of age, a tailor by occupation, who resided at No. 511 East Eleventh street, and his victim was his only son, Herman, a youth scarcely eighteen years of age. The family of the Hepners consisted of the father, mother, named Hannah, one son and a daughter, named Minnie, all of whom had borne an excellent reputation for industry and respectability. The son, an intelligent and bright youth, succeeded in obtaining a situation as an assistant bookkeeper, in A. T. Stewart & Co.'s down town store, and contributed his salary toward the support of the family. About eight months ago Hepner was noticed by his family and friends to have contracted a love for strong drinks, and this habit grew upon him to such an extent that he neglected his business and family, and began to abuse his wife and daughter. His business was allowed to go to destruction, and when remonstrated with for neglecting his family he resorted to personal chastisement of his wife and daughter. Young Hepner, of course, sided with his mother, and frequent quarrels between the father and son were the natural consequence. When sober, Hepner treated his family well, and professed great affection, particularly for his son; but when under the influence of liquor, his whole nature appeared to change; he became sullen and morose, and inclined to quarrel with his family. This unhappy state of affairs continued for several months, until the patience of his wife and children was exhausted, and they caused his arrest for neglecting and abusing them. When arraigned before the Magistrate, Hepner promised amendment and was released. For a few weeks Hepner lived up to his promise, but finally his love for strong drink overcame him and he fell into his old habits. His son remonstrated with him, but this appeared to enrage him, and he threatened on several occasions to put an end to his son's existence by shooting. On two different occasions he had armed himself with a revolver, evidently determined to carry this threat into execution, but, being found in possession of the weapon, he was disarmed, and thus prevented for a time from committing the horrible deed which he consummated yesterday. Fearing for his life, young Hepner appeared before a Magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court and procured a warrant for his father for having threatened to shoot him. Hepner, senior, was arrested, and, after examination, was released on giving bail to keep the peace toward his son.

Thus matters continued until yesterday. Hepner, senior, still continued to drink and to neglect and abuse his family, until they again determined to appeal to the law for protection against the violent conduct and unseemly behavior of the head of the family. With this object in view, young Hepner obtained leave of absence from his employers, and, accompanied by his mother, sister, and Mrs. Louise Borderman, a daughter of Mrs. Hepner by a former husband, whose appearance be supposed would be needed as a witness, went to the Essex Market Police Court to state their grievances and apply for a warrant for Hepner, whose conduct had again become unbearable. Justice Shandley was on the bench, and to him Mrs. Hannah Hepner and her son made a statement of their domestic unhappiness, and asked his interference to redress their wrongs. The Magistrate declined to grant a warrant yesterday, but advised them to call again on Monday, as it was a usage of the Court not to grant warrants on Saturday. The Hepners thereupon left the court-room, and proceeded down Grand street, on their way to their home. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were joined by Hepner, senior, who entered into conversation with his son. Mrs. Hepner and her daughters walked down Grand street, and a few steps behind they were followed by Hepner and his son. In this way the party continued down Grand street, Hepner apparently in earnest conversation with his son. When they had reached opposite No. 46 Grand street, which is situated near Ridge street, Mrs. Hepner heard her husband remark, in German, "And this is the son that I so dearly love," and in a second after heard the report of a pistol; and, turning round, was horrified to find her son sinking to the pavement, mortally wounded by his father. It appears that when Hepner, senior, made the remark given above he laid his left hand on his son's shoulder, and quickly drawing a revolver from his pocket, placed it close to the back of his head and fired. The bullet from the pistol entered the skull, and, passing inward, severed the occipital artery. The blood spurted from the wound with great force, and the wounded youth sank into the arms of his sister, who sprang forward to save him from falling. With the assistance of the passers-by, who had been attracted to the spot, the dying man was carried into Bliven's drug store, at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, his mother pressing her hand over the wound to staunch the flow of blood. But the unfortunate youth was beyond human aid, and he breathed his last before a physician could be summoned to the spot.

Meanwhile Hepner had placed the muzzle of the pistol to his right temple and fired again. The bullet glanced off, and passing downward, lodged in the socket of the right eye, destroying the sight and causing a dangerous wound. By this time several officers of the Thirteenth Precinct Police had arrived at the scene of the shooting, and Officer Calhoun arrested Hepner and conveyed him to the station house, where he was seated in a chair in the sitting-room. Police Surgeon Waterman was quickly in attendance, and on examining the wound ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. While waiting for the arrival of the ambulance, which had been telegraphed for, an officer entered at the station house with the intelligence that young Hepner was dead. When the father heard this he sprang from his chair, and saying "that he did not wish to live," ran full tilt with his head against the wall, but was secured before he had succeeded in doing himself any injury. He was soon after sent to Bellevue Hospital. He appeared to be beside himself with the result of his conduct and frequently ejaculated that he had no desire to live. His injury, though severe, is not considered fatal.

A stretcher was sent to the drug store where young Hepner had expired, and his body was brought to the station. The agony of the mother and sister of the deceased is simply indescribable. They wept bitter tears over the corpse, bewailing his fate and bearing testimony to his worth as an affectionate son and brother. They were at length induced to go home, accompanied by some friends.

Captain Petty at once notified Coroner Keenan, who has taken charge of the case. The names of several persons who witnessed the shooting have been obtained, and they will be summoned to appear as witnesses.

Mrs. Hannah Hepner was visited at her residence in Eleventh street by a *Times* reporter, last evening, and stated that she and her husband were natives of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but had been in this country nearly twenty-five years. Hepner was her second husband. Her first husband was named Fisher, and by him she had two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are married and live in East Twelfth street. Mrs. Louise Bordermann, her married daughter, was with her when her husband shot her son. He had frequently threatened to shoot him, and within three weeks two pistols had been taken away from him, and she had been informed that he bought the pistol which he used yesterday on Friday. She also stated that a man named Herman Metzer, of Ninth street and Avenue B, was in his company a short time before the shooting. Mrs. Hepner had on several occasions warned her son that her husband would shoot him, but the son never would believe that his father had any such intention. Since June last her husband had not done any work, but had spent what little money they had in dissipation, and her son was the main support of the family. Hepner had also conceived a hatred for Charles Fisher, her son by a former husband, and had laid in wait to shoot him also. Young Hepner had always been a dutiful and affectionate son.

The pistol with which the horrible deed was committed is one of the style known as the "Ethan Allen" pocket-pistol. It is a small seven-shooter, manufactured by the Allen Arms Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass. It is quite new, and had doubtless been purchased for the purpose for which it was eventually used. The weapon is in the hands of the police in the same condition in which it was taken from Hepner—five of the chambers are still loaded with cartridges, and two have been discharged.

A Kansas Tragedy.

From the Kansas City Times.

About 5 o'clock on Thursday evening a row occurred in a saloon at Sedgwick, Kan., between two men named Talor and Keener, who have been stopping about that town for a few weeks. The parties were separated and left the house. A short time afterward, Taylor and a friend, named Merrell, crossed the street and was entering a store. Just at that time Keener happened to pass by. Taylor seeing him, took a few steps in that direction, and attempted to shoot Keener, but the pistol did not fire. Keener caught him and both fell to the ground, and in a few minutes Keener arose with the revolver. Taylor and Merrell started for the store door. Just as they were entering, Keener shot at Taylor and killed Merrell, the ball having passed through the breast. Merrell took a few steps in the store, remarking that he was shot in the heart.

Keener went to the hotel where he was boarding and worked. During this time the officers were making preparations to arrest him, but before they could proceed to the hotel Keener came out and went to the store in which Taylor and Merrell ran, and asked for Taylor, but before he could see him two men caught him and took the revolver away, and while they were yet holding him, Taylor, who had been standing in another part of the store, came up behind them and shoot Keener in the head, killing him instantly.

Taylor was immediately arrested, and will be dealt with according to law.

AN ERA IN JURISPRUDENCE.

Terrible Majesty of the Law in Westchester County, N. Y.—A Case Surpassing the Jumel Will Case in Point of Interest—A Portchester Justice Deciding Grave Questions of Law.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 29.

Justice Sheldon, of Portchester, is an honest old gentleman with but little knowledge of law or books of any kind. He understands horses, cows, when to plant marrowfat peas, and how much manure is necessary to an acre of ground. He means all right, but he frequently gets wrong. Last Wednesday Counsellor Paulding, a relative of the captor of Major Andre, appeared before Justice Sheldon, to defend one Pat O'Neil, who was sued for $52, which Bob O'Neil had advanced on his note. The prosecutor was Lawyer Hyatt. The old Judge, who chews tobacco like a horse, ejected a rye straw from his mouth, squatted in his chair, and announced that the Court was ready to proceed with the case.

Counsel for the defence. May it please the Court, this case is one of the most extraordinary and wonderful cases in the annals of our national jurisprudence. Search the records from Gratius to Coke and Littleton, and, sir, it would be impossible to find a case more unparalleled in atrocity or more dignified in its bearings. Why, sir, the great Jumel will case is like a wart compared to a mountain at the side of this issue.

Here the Court began to open its eyes and act as though the magnitude of the case had dumbfounded it. The prosecuting lawyer looked as though he had been struck by a club. He stared at Mr. Paulding for one moment, sprang to his feet and said: "May it please your Honor, I would like to know by what precedent the defence opens this case. That is *my* business, your Honor."

The Court (with profound dignity). Certainly it is.

Counsel for defence. If the Court please, I would like to know what sort of ruling that is. I claim the right to open the case, your Honor.

The Court (decidedly). Sit down; you can't do it.

Counsel for defence (indignantly). I won't sit down. Give me the Revised Statues and I will show you that I have the right to open the case.

The Court (sending out another rye straw). I have not the Statutes.

Counsel for defence. I knew that very well.

Mr. Hyatt (appealingly). Why will the Court allow itself to be trifled with in this manner?

Counsel for defence (with great gravity). I take exception to Mr. Hyatt's remarks.

The Court (impatiently). Well, except if you want to.

Counsel for defence (profoundly). Please note my exceptions, if you please, your Honor.

Mr. Paulding then dictated to the Court's clerk, quoting from Shaksheare, the New Testament, and Don Quixote, to sustain his right to open the case, and kept the clerk writing half an hour.

Mr. Hyatt (screaming). Will the Court be trifled with by such balderdash?

Counsel for defence. Now you keep still, I have the floor.

Mr. Hyatt (still screaming). I claim the protection of the Court.

The Court (indignantly, after taking a fresh chaw of tobacco). If you don't stop your quarrelling I'll commit the whole of you.

Counsel for defence (throwing down a $50 note). I'll bet your Honor fifty dollars that you can't draw up a commitment.

The Court (with great indignation). I'll bet you I can. [Here his Honor went down into his pockets.]

Counsel for defence. Put up your money.

The Court (eagerly). I'll give you my note. I haven't got enough money with me.

Counsel for defence. I'll bet you $25 more that you can't draw a note without the assistance of the Clerk. You talk about committing anybody! I am a Justice of the Peace for this county as well as you, and, with all due reverence for the Court, if you don't treat me with respect, I'll commit *you*.

The Court (jumping to its feet). I'll put you out of this Court if you give me any more of your impudence.

Counsel for defence. You ain't able to put me out.

Mr. Hyatt (almost crying). I never saw such disgraceful proceedings.

The Court (with immense dignity). I rise to a point of order.

Counsel for the defense. I object to that, and will offer a resolution to the contrary.

Mr. Hyatt (again screaming). This is not the State Legislature nor a County Convention. It is a court of justice.

Counsel for defense (with much warmth). I declare the gentleman out of order.

Mr. Hyatt. I——

Counsel for defence. I insist upon my motion being sustained, your Honor. Question!

The Court (in despair). Your motion is out of order, and it is overruled.

Mr. Hyatt. Allow me again to call the Court's attention to the fact that it is being trifled with.

Counsel for defence. I object to all that. All in favor of having Mr. Hyatt keep quiet will signify it by saying aye. Carried.

The Court (eagerly). Your conduct is unparliamentary, Mr. Paulding.

Counsel for defence. What do you know about Parliament?

Mr. Hyatt. I insist on opening this case.

The Court (waving its hand, and ejecting a third rye straw). Go ahead.

Counsel for defence. I take exception to that, and move that motion be tabled.

The Court (as if outraged). Sit down, sir.

Counsel for defence. Before I sit down I want you to note a few exceptions.

Mr. Paulding then dictated about twenty pages to the clerk, and then said:

"May it please the Court, we will now shake hands and proceed."

The Court (excitedly). You have assailed my private character. I won't shake hands with you.

Mr. Paulding. You d—d old fool, I knew you wouldn't. I'd box your ears if you attempted it. We have a Justice in our town who has more sense in his little finger than you have in your whole body.

Here a constable grew hungry, and said he wanted to go to dinner, whereupon the Court adjourned.

AMONG THE SPIRITS.

The Workings of the Spirit World Exposed in a Police Court.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 29.

Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, held an examination in the case of Mrs. Eliza Fuller against Thomas Sproul, for stealing a gold watch and chain of the value of $150, on Sunday evening last. Mrs. Fuller is a prominent Spiritualist, and Sproul has been until lately a firm believer in the power and presence of spirits. He had been in partnership with a Dr. Gordon, a leading Spiritualist, who, as he alleges, swindled him out of a large sum of money by making him believe in spiritualistic manifestations, as bearing on a business speculation which Gordon was interested in. Sproul found out the fraud practiced upon himself and upon the public by Gordon's *seances*, and resolved to expose them. To prevent this he claims that Gordon and the complainant conspired to nullify his testimony and the contemplated expose, and so trumped up the charge of grand larceny.

Gordon and several other Spiritualists were present before the examination commenced, but not before the proceedings were closed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, the complainant, was cross-examined by Counsellor James D. McClelland. She said she had met Sproul only once before Sunday last when he called to see her in her room at 459 Fourth avenue; she resided alone there; met Sproul at Gordon's residence on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, to see a spiritual *seance*; she spoke, as everybody present did, to Sproul; she might have spoken to Sproul about half an hour; he was a medium; did not have any private conversation with him; she passed her cards around on such occasions; this card was produced and read:

MRS. ELIZABETH FULLER,
Magnetic and Electric Physician,
No. 459 Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first street,
New York.

She did not know the time Sproul called on her at her room on Sunday evening; could not say how long he stayed; he said he called to learn about her electric treatment; could not tell if he complained of any particular disease; did not remember; believed he called to consult her for magnetic and electric treatment; she came in the afternoon early and remained until late in the evening, about 10 o'clock; was in the room nearly all the time Sproul was there; only went out to answer door-bell; was gone only a few minutes; saw the watch a few minutes before Sproul came in; it was stopped; asked Sproul for permission to bring another young man into the room to listen to the spiritualistic conversation between herself and Sproul; bought the watch in Chapel street, New Haven; is not a New Yorker; lived eight years in New Haven; has practiced as an electric physician since she came to this city, about fourteen months ago; she never graduated in any medical or Electric College; understood electricity and thought herself competent to go ahead in her profession; knew Dr. Gordon; he has charge of spiritual *seances*; did not believe in any such humbug as hell-fire, but did believe in the Scriptures; at the conclusion of the *seance* she did not give her card to Sproul and ask him to call to see her, as she believed he influenced her; she put her hand upon his head to see if he were a mesmeric subject, and she believed he was; she thought he would be useful to her in her treatment of patients mesmerically; he threw cloths upon her, and rags, and she threw her shawl over him; he seemed to act as if he could not resist; she would not tell whether she used spirits of the departed to assist her in her treatment; she believed that she was assisted by spiritualistic agencies through the Divine, and if she is assisted by any other she believes it is so ordered by the Great Divine; I have represented that I have been controlled in my medical treatment by the spirit of an Indian girl named "Pick," the last of the tribe of Mohicans; I have been under psychological influences at such times; would not state that she had pictures of the Indian girl in her room; would not say if she had *cartes* of herself dressed like an Indian girl in her room; she called to see Dr. Gordon on Tuesday; did not remember him telling her that he and Sproul had a falling out; told Gordon that she had lost her watch and chain, and he implied that he had lost his; he introduced me to my present counsel; Gordon got a police officer and had him in the house waiting till Sproul came in, and gave him into custody; Gordon went to Court with me; he made no complaint against Sproul for stealing his watch; the watch was in a bureau drawer; Sproul did not go near the bureau while I was in the room.

George S. McWatters was placed on the stand by the complainant's counsel. He testified that he called to see Mrs. Fuller on Friday, and conversed with her about the case; he told her he was the prisoner's friend, and asked her how she felt about the case; she said she had no feeling in the matter, but wanted to get her watch, and if he would insure her a watch she would withdraw the charge; saw her afterward and she said that her counsel had told her to settle the matter on no conditions.

Thomas P. Sproul, the accused, was then put upon the stand. He was examined by Mr. McClelland, and testified as follows: I did not take the watch and chain, and saw none in her room; I was engaged with Gordon in giving *seances* at Gordon's house, 406 Fourth avenue; these *seances* professed to be spiritual representations of departed beings, in the form of faces that appeared behind him. In reply to the question if Gordon took him through charity, Sproul stated that he boarded Gordon for two weeks. Sproul, Gordon, and Mrs. Fuller were well acquainted, and had spiritual communications; the admission fee was one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies; I joined Gordon in December, understanding that I would have a fair share in the proceeds of the speculations; I did not; in one *seance* Gordon represented a figure floating in the air as high as a man's head; it was recognized by several as the spirit of a departed lover; the *seances* were opened with prayer; he had an altar, on which were across and a crucifix and seven lighted candles and a swinging censor; Gordon was the Grand High Priest; the religious service at opening was that of the High Church of England; Gordon stated that he was controlled by a deceased Bishop White; the meetings were opened with prayer and the reading of the Bible; sermons were preached occasionally by Gordon; faces were exposed, and if any person asked was that "Susan" or "Emily," the figure bowed to whichever it might be.

Mr. McClelland. How did the figure bow?

Sproul. Gordon made it bow with his hand—(laughter)—that was the principal part of the *seances*; Gordon had on a white shroud and a black *soutane* underneath; I found one of the pasteboard faces in a trunk one day, and said, "There is your spirits; now, you can't sit at a table and give *seances* worth a cent; I am going to set up a shanty of my own, and burst you up!" he put rags around his head and pretended to be out of his mind; he then resolved to expose the matter; on Saturday evening Mrs. Fuller and several ladies called; told them that the *seance* could not go on; Mrs. Fuller then said she was impressed to put her hand on his head, and he told her to go ahead and put it on (laughter); she said the spirits were around him, but wanted some medium to get into him, and she was the medium; wanting to have some fun, he procured a white cloth and spread it over a table; he then took her shawl and wrapped it around his head, making believe that he was under mesmeric influences; Mrs. Fuller covered her head with rags, and appeared to be inconscious; she then put it through (laughter); Mrs. Fuller then, influenced by the girl "Pick," gave a communication, stating that Dr. Gordon could not give a *seance* that night, as "things were not harmonious," she put her hand on his head and said she was very much influenced by him, and if he would call on her she could give him more magnetic strength; after going out she returned and gave him a card, and asked him to call and see her; he called at 3 o'clock next afternoon and saw her; she welcomed him, and they commenced to talk; he offered to send out for some lunch, but she said she had coffee and bread, of which they ate; remained to 10 o'clock; when he, looking at the clock, observed, "It's getting late, and I must tear myself away" (laughter); she told me to come again whenever I wanted more strength; I left and she placed her hand on my head and said "God bless you;" Gordon is a medium, and so also is Mrs. Fuller; I believed sincerely in Spiritualism when I first met Gordon; when I found out his trickery I was disgusted with him for the way he imposed upon us.

The examination was postponed till Tuesday.

EARLY ON LEE.

A Confederate Story of the Eastern Campaign.

(Lexington, Va., Jan. 19.) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Despite a storm of rain and sleet the spacious chapel of Washington and Lee University was crowded this morning by a most attentive audience to hear the address of General Jubal A. Early on the military career of General R. E. Lee. After a brief and handsome introduction General Early said that he would deal only in facts and figures, which alone could convince the judgment.

He alluded to the memorable scene when General Lee received his commission from the Virginia Convention; to his self-abnegation, incessant labor, and asserted that, without detracting from the merits of others, without General Lee's services in the reorganization of the Virginia forces at first, the battle of Manassas could not have been fought. General Lee was first in command in West Virginia, and then on the sea coast defences. After the battle of the Seven Pines he came to the command of the army of Northern Virginia, and conceived that splendid campaign of which a great mind was alone capable. In the seven days' battles around Richmond Lee had 75,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and artillery, and this was the largest army he ever commanded.

In swinging around to attack McClellan's rear and flank, he left but 20,000 men between the enemy and Richmond. This was the perfection of wise doing, and had General Lee's order been carried out by his subordinates, McClellan's army would have been annihilated. General Pope came next. Jackson's movement to the rear of Pope with 10,000 men was one of the most brilliant stragetical movements on record.

General Lee now undertook the bold plan of crossing the Potomac at Sharpsburg. Jackson had but 4,000 men, and General Lee's whole force engaged did not exceed 18,000 men. This was one of the most remarkable battles of the war. The official reports show that during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th General Lee confronted McClellan with only 7,000 infantry, and his whole force of all arms from first to last was less than 30,000 men. McClellan had 97,000 men and 400 guns.

McClelellan did not claim a victory until the 19th, after he found Lee had recrossed the Potomac, and he began to crow, at first feebly, and then more loudly. (Applause.) With anything like equal means Lee would, in September, 1862, have dictated terms of peace in Washington City. At the battle of Fredericksburg it was impossible to attack in the evening, because of the furious artillery fire. Jackson ordered the speaker to attack, and then countermanded the order. At Chancellorsville Lee's success was a triumph. Jackson fell, and General Lee might well say that he had lost his right arm. At Gettysburg, on the first day, we gained a decided victory; on the second and third days we failed to dislodge the enemy. Our ammunition was short. General Lee consulted me a whole day, and determined to fall back.

The magnanimity of General Lee kept back the true secret of ill-success at Gettysburg. The attack was to have been made at daylight, but Longstreet's Corps was not ready until 4 o'clock p. m. By that time Meade's whole army was up. In the morning an attack by our right—on the enemy's left—must have resulted in brilliant success. The attack on our left was only made to support Longstreet. If what Swinton says in his book as to what Longstreet has said be true, then one, at least, of Lee's Lieutenants did not go into the fight with that confidence and good faith necessary to success. General Lee in this battle had less than 60,000 men of all arms. The defensive line of the Rapidan was then chosen as the only one that could be flanked by monitors and gunboats. In May, 1864, Grant came with 140,000 men. Then came the long death-grapple. At Spottsylvania our lines were for a time broken. Grant had received 40,000 men more, Lee not one. Grant finally landed on the south side of the James river, where he could have gone at first without the loss of a man, but to reach which cost him more than the entire number in Lee's army. All things considered, this campaign of Lee's is the most remarkable of ancient or modern times. The disparity of numbers sounds like a romance. General Lee wrote to me in 1866, that it would be hard to make the world understand and believe the fact, but Lee was always anxious to take the offensive. He said to me, if Grant goes to James river it would become a siege, and then it would only be a question of time. For nine long months constant attention and lingering starvation were doing their work when Sherman reached Goldsboro. The end came at Appomatox. Eight thousand men, the equals of any in all the tide of time, laid down their arms before 100,000. General Lee had not been conquered in battle, but surrendered because he had no longer an army with which to give battle. This is but an imperfect sketch of General Lee's military career. When I returned from Canada I submitted my estimates of his forces to him. He said they fully covered the amount and sometimes exceeded them. They are those I have given to-day. Of the Generals of antiquity Hannibal is nearest to General Lee, but the forces of Rome and Carthage were equal and the latter a maritime power. So, too, with Marlborough.

Speaking of the proposition to cede Jefferson square, Omaha, to the United States Government for the site of the new military headquarters, the *Tribune* remarks that, if no clear title could be given, a ninety-nine year lease could be executed, at the expiration of which no military quarters, for the purposes for which those at Omaha are maintained, would be needed within a thousand miles.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

In the money markets business is very dull, and the supply of idle capital is large. The country banks are using some of their capital in holding grain in store in country warehouses, and we see evidences in the shape of country warehouse receipts, of the accumulation of large amounts of corn and wheat at railway stations, to be held there until spring. Much of this is being sold here now for spring delivery, and the receipts then will undoubtedly be very large.

Exchange is weak at about par for sales between banks.

It is stated that the total sales of Northern Pacific bonds during January were 1,500,000.

TAXING FLOATING CAPITAL.

Both houses of the Legislature have now before them bills for the collection of revenue by taxation. In both of these bills it is proposed to tax banks on their securities. The Senate bill, however, permits the deduction of deposits, and it is understood that an amendment, embracing the same provision, will be proposed to the House bill, though it is in the House that the most opposition to this deduction is expected. It seems that there are yet people who can not get it through their heads that the attempt to tax floating capital must always prove as abortive, as the exploded theory of attempting to fix the rate of loaning money by Usury laws. Floating capital or "money," whether it be in the form of coins, bank notes, bonds, or promissory notes, is such portable property that the greater portion of it will elude the tax gatherer in one way or another, anyhow. Even if it were possible to exact from every dollar of floating capital in the State its specified portion of the tax, it would only be an indirect way of collecting it from borrowers of the capital, because the owners of the money would only count this tax as one of the expenses of doing business, and would add it to the rate of interest. Floating capital has the whole commercial world for its market. The price at which it will be loaned, or rented, is fixed in the great money centres of the world, where capital accumulates. In these centres, the rate of interest is the minimum price. In proportion to the distance from these centers, and to the risks and expenses of doing business the rate is increased. If State Legislatures attempt to govern the price of money within their territory, by passing Usury laws, or to make floating capital pay a portion of the expenses of the State by taxing it, the Legislative act does not affect the price of money in the great money centres at all, and consequently cannot diminish the profit of capital anywhere the hundredth part of a mill per annum. Borrowers have to pay the world's price for money, regardless of the Usury laws of States; so, also, the borrowers inevitably have to pay all taxes upon floating capital. To the superficial observer it may seem that floating capital pays its proportion of taxes; but in fact these taxes do in the end all come out of the fixed capital—the visible property in lands, houses, cattle machinery, etc., etc. Whether the Legislature allows the banks to deduct their liabilities to their depositors or not, floating capital will take care of itself. It will as surely shake the tax off upon the real property of the State as water slides off a duck's back. What will hold good in regard to the banks will of course hold good in regard to all other lenders of capital. The attempt to tax money would be as abortive as the attempt to restrict its profits by Usury laws.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES ON THE WRECKS OF THE OLD.

The communication of Mr. W. S. Carter in regard to insolvent insurance companies, published in our issue of this morning, shows what the managers of the companies are doing with the greater portion of $1,000,000 of the money of their Chicago creditors. This $1,000,000 is outstanding in unearned premiums on policies of the insolvent companies. Perhaps $250,000 of it may be legally due to the holders of these policies, but it is not probable they would ever ask the companies for it, and equitably it should be paid to the Chicago creditors. But the managers of the insolvent insurance companies are nearly all starting new companies. They will propose to the holders of policies in their insolvent concerns, to take new policies in the new companies, and as an inducement will offer to count the unearned premium on their old policies,—at some rate of discount,—as part of the premium on the policies of their new swindle. These unearned premiums are outstanding in amounts not averaging over $10 all over the country. It will thus be seen that each new company leaps into an extensive business at once. In fact it is only a continuation of the business of the insolvent company under a new name, the change being made largely at the expense of the Chicago creditors.

The following quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks, in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110	....
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110⅛	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112¼	112¾
10-40s	110¼	110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109¼	....
U. S. currency 6s	114¼	115
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 & int
Chicago City 7s	....	100
Cook County 7s	....	100
Gold exchange	....	110 @110¼
Sterling exchange	....	109¼ @110
Gold and gold coupons	109¼	109¼ @110
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip	....	173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—In the Gold Room to-day the speculative feeling was quite bullish at times, and the price advanced to 110¼, but afterward dropped off to 109¾. One of the German bankers has been a large buyer to-day. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $80,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

On the Stock Exchange to-day railway and miscellaneous speculation was very tame, and lower prices were made near the close of the day. Erie was weak and declined from 32½ to 30½; this was followed by a decline in Hannibal & St. Joe common, from 50¼ to 48⅝. The depression in these two stocks affected the balance of the list, and prices fell off ½ to ¼ per cent in sympathy. The market at the close was heavy and Erie declined to 30½, while the balance of the list was generally down to the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were comparatively firm. Express stocks generally firm and did not participate in the decline of railway and miscellaneous shares.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1-2	Coups, '67	112 1-8
Coups, '62	110 3-4	Coups, '68	112 1-4
Coups, '64	110 3-4	10-40s	110 1-2
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	115
New	110 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	32 1-2
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
Virginia, new	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	94	N. J. C.	110 1-2
Western Union	71 7-8	St. Paul	55 1-2
Quicksilver	28	Do pfd	74 1-2
Adams Express	92	Wabash	74 3-4
W. & F.	62	Do pfd	86
American	61	Fort Wayne	97
United States	62	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	56 3-4	Do pfd	54
New York Central	97 1-4	Chicago & Alton	120 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	93	Do pfd	124
Erie	30 1-2	O. & M.	45 1-2
Erie pfd	65	C., C. & C.	87 3-4
Harlem	116	C., B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	90 3-8
Reading	114 3-4	Indiana Central	22 1-2
Mich. Cent.	118	Illinois Central	128
Pittsburgh	91 3-4	Union Pacific stock	37 1-2
Northwestern	73	U. P. bonds	91 1-2
Northwestern pfd	91	C. P. do	102 3-8
R. I.	110 1-4		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,950	3,553	1,787	3,328
Wheat, bu	4,573	40,250	1,334	....
Corn, bu	26,270	51,047	23,169	4,072
Oats, bu	11,200	14,450	9,914	1,184
Rye, bu	1,402	1,410	686	....
Barley, bu	2,250	2,526	2,244	9,004
Grass seed, lbs	70,670	47,840	58,321	20,200
Flax seed, lbs	....	6,070	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	1,370	89,810	230	77,260
Cured meats, lbs	77,832	11,708	1197875	1051495
Beef, brls	....	182	25	560
Pork, brls	772	1,734	77	60
Lard, lbs	48,050	83,260	538,514	298,299
Tallow, lbs	10,230	12,790	....	37,500
Butter, lbs	27,272	39,007	3,560	19,050
Dressed hogs, No.	2,296	3,434	1,701	802
Live hogs, No.	10,860	3,486	2,565	1,736
Cattle, No.	1,146	2,896	821	1,223
Sheep, No.	842	3,091	714	....
Hides, lbs	131,582	120,295	123,110	40,670
Highwines, brls	200	238	117	915
Wool, lbs	....	14,814	51,007	105,320
Potatoes, bu	....	2,280	....	....
Lumber, m	497	78	141	647
Shingles, m	150	590	274	668
Lath, m	182	....	....	54
Salt, brls	140	250	585	2,332

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 1,385 bu wheat; 600 bu oats; 206 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 12 cars wheat; 69 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 88 cars, or 35,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day, and generally at yesterday's inside quotations, with little change except in provisions. Being the last of the month, the day was chiefly occupied in making settlements, and in changing over from February to March options. Many of the settlements were made through rings,—more than usual,—so that it is probable the deliveries of to-morrow will be lighter than ordinary, notwithstanding the fact that our stocks are large.

We are requested to state that no such discriminations are made by the warehousemen of this city with regard to receivers of grain, as were referred to in our issue of this morning. It is claimed that any man who takes grain out of elevator can arrange to receive an equal quantity to store in its place. Against this statement we may place that of a well-known operator, who said, this morning, that he would be willing to give 1c per bu for the privilege of doing it. We recommend that gentleman, and others who feel aggrieved, to try again. It may be that they are mistaken, or that, like some of the unsuccessful candidates for office in this city, they have not asked in the right way.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, with sellers at 88½c, and no bids reported. The market could not be very weak, however, as wines were reported active and stronger in New York.

Dressed hogs were rather more active and steady at 5c decline, at $5.05 for good average lots, and $5.10 paid for a few choice light for shipment to New York. Pigs brought $5.25. The market closed firm. Sales were 2,283 head.

Provisions were very quiet, if we except the fact that numerous settlements were made in pork and lard, and a good many lots of pork changed over from February into March at a difference of 25@30c per brl. The market opened strong with a few sales at the outside of the closing quotations for yesterday. But it soon became evident that there was a great deal of pork awaiting buyers, and it was rumored that fully 20,000 brls would be delivered to-morrow, which was not yet placed. The market at once broke about 12c per brl, and lard followed suit to the extent of 10c per 100 lbs, but both closed a shade firmer. Meats were not in so much demand as yesterday, but were firmly held, and the lots sold went off at the improved prices quoted this morning. There was a good inquiry for meats for future delivery. The packing of Cincinnati to date is reported at 361,500 head. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.70@12.75; do seller March, $12.90@12.95; do seller April, $13.15. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, 9c; do seller April, $9.10@9.15; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 4@7½c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 8@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c. Bacon quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 7¼c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller February, at $12.90; 750 brls do at $12.75; 5,000 brls do at $12.82½; 2,500 brls do, seller March, at $13.00; 500 brls do at $13.02½; 2,000 brls do at $13.05; 5,000 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.92½; 700 brls prime mess at $11.50; 400 tcs lard at $8.80; 150 tcs do at $8.75; 100 tcs do, seller February, at $8.80; 850 tcs do at $8.75; 200 tcs do, seller March, at 9c; 500 tcs do, seller April, at $9.15; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $9.25; 1,000 pcs green hams at 8¼c; 1,000 pcs do at 7½c; 7,250 pcs and 140,000 lbs do at 7c; 40,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 40,000 lbs do at 6c; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs do at 4½c boxed; 20,000 lbs do boxed, and 300 boxes do at 4½c; 260,000 lbs do loose, seller March, at 4½c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 20,000 lbs do at 5¾c; 200,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6¼c; 250 boxes do at 6½c, at St. Joseph, Mo.; 600 boxes long clear at 6¼c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 250 boxes do at 6¾c; 5 brls country grease at 6¾c; 2 brls country tallow at 7¾c.

Flour was in a little better demand on Southern account, but little wanted by the local trade. Prices were steady and unchanged. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.40; 25 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $6.12½; 346 brls do at $6.00; 150 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.25; 150 brls do on private terms; 155 brls spring superfine at $4.50. Total, 1,051 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.00, on track.

Wheat was very quiet, at the inside prices of yesterday, and steady, there not being enough business on hand to cause a variation in quotations. New York was inactive and nominal, and hence there was little inducement to invest, while the thoughts of a majority of the operators were busy about the arrangement of settlements. The current receipts were almost nothing, giving none to be taken care of, but a few round lots were bought to deliver seller the month, which closed firm at $1.23½. Seller February opened at $1.23¾, declined to $1.23½, and ruled dull till near 1 o'clock, when it advanced to $1.24 on receipt of news that New York was stronger, and closed at $1.23¾. Seller last half ranged ½c, and seller March 2c above the price for February. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.13½@1.14. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 10,800 bu do at $1.23¼; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05; 400 bu by sample at $1.28, on track. Total, 36,000 bu.

Corn was dull, averaging the inside prices of yesterday, with very little doing. There were free sellers, but few buyers, of options, while cash lots were not extensively offered; seller February sold at 40¼@40½c; seller last half do, at 41@41¼c; seller March, at 41¼@41½c; seller April, at 42½@42¾c; seller May, at 44¼@44½c; seller June, at 45c; and seller July at 45½c, all closing firm on receipt of the latest New York advices. Corn on track was again dull, being offered in greater quantities than it can be forwarded East, and except on one or two roads sells 3½c lower than the same grade in store. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 65,400 bu do at 40½c; 28,800 bu do at 40¼c; 400 bu rejected at 37½c; 400 bu ears at 39c; 400 bu do at 38c; 400 bu on track, at 38c; 1,600 bu do at 37c. Total, 110,800 bu.

Oats were inactive on cash lots, except the sale of 660 bu by sample (white) at 36c on track. Options were very quiet, at unchanged prices, at 32@32½c, seller February, and 33½c, seller April. Seller May was nominal at 35½@36¼c. New York was reported firm, but in the absence of receipts there is little inducement to trade.

Rye was in good request, and again firmer, owing to continued light receipts. Seller February sold at 69c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 69c; 1,200 bu do at 68½c; 1,600 bu by sample (to arrive) at 70½c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 3,600 bu. Rejected was nominal at 61c.

Barley was about 1c lower, but more active in options at the decline, while cash lots were little wanted. Seller February sold at 60c, and seller March at 60½@61c. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 800 bu by sample at 63c; 2,200 bu do (part to arrive) at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c. Total, 4,200 bu. No. 3 was nominal at 48@49c.

Beerbohm's *Corn Trade List* has the following:

The total stocks of foreign wheat on the 1st of January in the various French ports, as well as in Paris and in millers' hands, were estimated at 3,000,000 quintals—1,333,000 qrs, to 20 to 25 days' consumption. The opinion was reiterated that this year's crop has been quite as bad as originally reported, and on this point a more accurate one is, of course, possible to be formed at the present time. No large foreign supplies from the Black Sea, America, and the Baltic being now in prospect until the beginning of May, the stocks of old foreign wheat would be greatly reduced in the interval, because hardly any old French wheat now remained over, and yet old wheat was required in a very large proportion for mixing with the very inferior new wheat. A resumption of the demand for wheat from abroad was therefore expected in the spring, and on a large scale. These particulars, though they advance our information, will require to be further completed, and it will, for instance, be essential to set forth the quantity imported since the harvest, and which has not been separately stated in this account. Two points will merit attention; in the first place, the price of wheat not having gone to the extreme height expected, there can hardly have been, hitherto, that extraordinary economy in consumption which had been taken for granted in the calculations made at harvest-time; and, on the other hand, the comparative facility with which, contrary to the general productions, France has, after all, been enabled to provide herself against the wants of some coming months, affords evidence of a financial position which suggests the propriety of some further modification in the extreme calculations made with regard to the amount of compulsory economy of consumption.

Trafton's last (N. Y.) *Circular* has the following:

From the western part of this State we learn that farmers hold very liberal supplies, but stocks in millers' hands are limited, prices of flour on the seaboard being relatively lower than wheat. At the West farmers hold a smaller proportion of their last crop than in the State, having sold freely early in the autumn. At the Southwest the stocks of wheat are very limited, from the sudden changes in the weather, and the farmers feel much apprehension for the future. At the Northwest spring wheat is finding a better market at St. Louis than on the lakes, and much of that accumulated there is likely to be diverted to the South. Since writing the above we have received, from a valued correspondent in the interior of Pennsylvania, the following: "Our crops look very bad, the complaint from the entire interior of this State is, that the growing wheat crop is very seriously damaged; to a great extent frozen out, and in a great many places the plant is killed from some cause not accounted for; from present appearances the report is universal, and a very small yield is expected."

The Muskegon *Register* gives the following as the total amount of lumber, lath, ties, pickets, shingles, etc., cut and shipped at that port during the last year:

Lumber, feet	263,004,399
Lath, pieces	56,700,000
Shingles	6,860000
Square timber	500,600
Pickets, pieces	31,400
Railroad ties	22,500
Tan-bark, cords	12,000
Wood, cords	2,700

The cost of logs delivered at the several mills was, on an average, $9 per 1,000 feet, to which must be added the price of manufacturing, shipping, etc.

For White River, the quantities are:

Lumber, feet	56,609,390
Shingles	33,980,600
Shingle bolts	5,000,000
Railroad ties	133,000
Tan-bark, cords	1,300
Wood, cords	250

The amount cut and shipped on Grand River during the past season was:

Lumber, feet	80,000,000
Square timber, feet	560,000
Shingles	1,470,000
Lath, pieces	900,000
Pickets	160,000
Slabs, cords	850

On the Pere Marquette River there has been cut and exported during the past year:

Lumber feet	44,995,500
Square timber, feet	800,000
Shingles	3,532,000
Lath	987,000
Pickets	127,000
Slabs, cords	1,289
Shingle-bolts, cords	80

The lumber cut and shipped on Manistee River during 1871, is about as follows:

Lumber, feet	164,000,000
Square timber, feet	950,000
Shingles	2,500,000
Lath, pieces	1,400,000
Pickets	250,000
Slabs	1,200

The lumber, shingles, etc., cut and shipped from Pentwater during the past year is as follows:

Lumber, feet	11,500,000
Shingles	76,000,000
Lath, pieces	3,290,000
Railroad ties	19,000
Square timber	52,000
Wood, cords	400

The amount of lumber cut and shipped from Grand Traverse, St. Joseph and other lumbering counties of the east shore of Lake Michigan will aggregate about thus:

Lumber, feet	58,000,000
Shingles	26,000,000
Lath, pieces	14,000,000
Square timber	800,000
Railroad ties	46,000
Wood, cords	7,000

Felt & Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of Jan. 27:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 149,504 bu (136,545 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 76,160 bu; Cork, for orders, 73,344 bu.

Total corn, 447,182 bu (279,856 bu more than last week; Liverpool, 106,438 bu; London, 32,501 bu; Glasgow, 7,800 bu; Bristol, 8,534 bu; Cork, for orders, 291,909 bu.

Total flour, 1,550 brls (660 brls less than last week); Liverpool, 800 brls; London, 500 brls; Glasgow, 250 brls.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet at the closing prices of 'Change, closing at $1.24 seller February, and $1.25½ seller March. Corn was stronger, owing to a reported advance in Liverpool, closing firm at 41c, or seller February.

The Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

BUTTER—The butter market was quiet, and prices were without perceptible change. We continue to quote: Choice dairy, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Remains firm at the late advance. The following are the current rates: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quoted quiet, without change in values: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—There was a fair inquiry at the annexed quotations: $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.20 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet, with no change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35, lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.00@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Trade was reported dull, at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do. imitation, 14c; Western factory, 13@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Business is fairly active and the market remains steady and firm at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.50@9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.60; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were effected at $7.00@8.50,—the outside an extreme figure.

EGGS—Were firmer. The receipts were more moderate, and, under a good demand, prices advanced 1c, or to 20@22c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—This market presented no new features. Only a light demand existed, and former prices were no more than sustained. We continue to quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.50@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Trade was reported fair, and prices were firmly held for all descriptions. Mackerel and cod are tending higher. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a limited business doing in this branch of trade, and quotations are little more than nominal. We repeat our list as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers generally report slightly increased activity in the demand, but the movement is still moderate and values remain without important change. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13¼@13½c; A sugar, 12¾@12⅞c; B do, 12½@12¾c; XC do, 12¼@12½c; C do, 12@12¼c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 10½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c. common, 5@6c.

HAY—Remains quiet at the late decline. We quote the wholesale prices paid to dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand was equal to the supply, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list, as follows: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quoted firm at the prices given below:

Bar iron	4 2-10@	4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@	5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@	6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@	8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@	5 6-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@	8 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@	5 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20	c
Russia No. 1, stained	18	c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@	6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7	@ 8 c
German plow steel	8	@10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 2-4	@12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 c

LEATHER—No change took place in the market for this article. The demand was moderate at the annexed quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 45@50c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change to note in this market, except that the movement to the country is improving slightly. Our receipts from other points, by rail, continue fair. Prices are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in demand at 16c for tub, and at 18@19c for cakes.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices were quoted firm and unchanged. The following are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—There is increased firmness in nails, and an early advance is looked for. The demand is active at $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Carbon was weak and a shade lower. Linseed, turpentine, and lard oils are firm and advancing. Other descriptions rule comparatively steady. We now quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 80c.

POULTRY—Chickens were a shade lower, but aside from this prices were firmly sustained. Sales were effected at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 12@14c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.75.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was again dull and easier, buyers holding off in the hope of forcing a concession; prices range from $3.00@3.20, with $3.25 for very choice. Clover was firm, and in good demand, at $6.25 for choice.

TEAS—Were in demand and ruled steady at the quoted prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—No change was visible in this market. There is a steady, moderate demand at the following prices: Beach, $11.50@12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—We quote prices firm, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@63c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,433	5,630	809
Tuesday	1,146	10,860	842
Wednesday	2,800	18,500	2,000
Total	6,379	34,990	3,651
Same time last week	6,752	29,936	3,277
Week before last	5,551	47,955	5,530

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	736	898	....
Tuesday	821	2,565	714
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	1,557	3,463	714

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday and Monday there was no important change in the cattle market. The condition of the markets below is such that shippers do not feel justified in operating on a very liberal scale, even at the reduced prices established yesterday. But had the wants of Eastern buyers been never so urgent, the impossibility of obtaining anything like an adequate supply of cars would have operated as an effectual check upon business, so far as they were concerned. It is difficult to account for the scarcity of cars just at this time, when business in nearly all departments of trade is dull, and the movement in freight unusually light. It is asserted—and no doubt truthfully—that the supply of stock cars is ample to meet all demands, but that the "tariff" is so low that the railroad companies do not care to keep their rolling stock in motion. If the rates are really so low as to afford no profit, by all means let them be advanced, for the annoyance and inconvenience to which shippers are now subjected is not only working serious injury to the cattle trade of this city, but to the whole Northwest. For the reasons noted above, trading to-day was extremely slow. There was a very full turnout of Eastern buyers, but they only took a few car loads each, and the aggregate of their purchases was small. The best droves were taken at $5.75@6.25, but there were few good enough to command these prices, most of the sales reported in their favor being at prices ranging from $5.50 downward to $4.75. Butchers bought more freely than on the preceding days of the week, as did also feeders, and, in the descriptions of stock usually sought after by these two classes of buyers a fair amount of trading was done; the former paying $3.50@4.50 for common to fairish lots, and the latter $3.25@4.25 for common to prime lots. Inferior rough thin stock—of which the former were numerous—was almost wholly neglected, and although holders were willing to accept lower prices, very few changed hands. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.25, with the bulk of the business at $4.60@5.60. The market closed dull and weak.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.80@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.40
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
27	Texas and natives	1,250	$4.00
21	stockers	983	4.20
22	stockers	908	3.75
17	fair fleshy steers	1,230	5.00
34	fair shipping steers	1,279	5.60
16	choice shipping steers	1,414	5.85
16	choice shipping steers	1,483	6.00
16	medium steers	1,193	5.05
10	stock steers	800	3.75
16	medium steers	1,143	4.40
16	choice steers	1,416	5.60
16	choice steers	1,335	5.50
11	extra	1,340	5.80
21	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	medium steers	1,130	4.75
75	medium steers	1,228	4.90
12	butchers' stock	1,117	3.25
24	medium steers	1,262	5.10
47	choice steers	1,361	6.00
51	medium steers	1,310	5.00
16	medium steers	1,217	4.90
18	light fleshy steers	1,061	4.90
29	good steers	1,291	5.05
51	choice steers	1,474	6.00
34	good steers	1,333	5.25
13	extra steers	1,553	6.25
20	butchers' stock	1,055	3.25
20	butchers' stock	1,092	4.00
34	good shipping steers	1,338	5.50
17	choice steers	1,330	5.65
15	stock steers	1,041	4.00
21	fleshy steers	1,021	4.35
21	stock steers	903	4.05
20	stock steers	893	3.75
23	medium steers	1,294	5.00
14	rough fat steers	1,330	5.50
16	butchers' stock	960	3.00
18	butchers' stock	1,009	4.00
22	good steers	1,326	5.35
17	choice steers	1,323	5.60
20	rough fleshy steers	1,200	4.60

HOGS—The receipts for the week, up to this evening, have been about 35,000, against 29,936 for the same period last week, and 47,955 week before last. There were on sale to-day fully 20,000 hogs. Under this large supply the market opened dull and weak. Neither shippers nor packers could be induced to take hold at the prices current yesterday, and not until holders "came down" in their views to the extent of 5@10c did trade attain even a fair degree of activity. Toward midday the bidding became quite animated, and between 10 in the morning and 2 p. m. a large number of hogs crossed the scales. The bulk of the business was transacted within the range of $4.35@4.45, though the extreme range of prices was $4.10@4.65. The decline was most marked in good to choice grades, light smooth "Yorkers" selling within 5c per 100 lbs of yesterday's prices. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66	210	$4.25	52	283	$4.40	44	372	$4.35
74	172	4.35	37	223	4.35	50	272	4.40
60	246	4.40	62	337	4.50	46	143	4.30
98	230	4.50	43	201	4.40	107	251	4.45
93	232	4.50	46	189	4.30	41	214	4.35
37	346	4.45	57	298	4.45	122	205	4.37½
57	286	4.35	53	318	4.35	29	223	4.35
37	223	4.50	53	279	4.30	29	226	4.40
49	231	4.25	53	264	4.40	50	218	4.40
49	258	4.50	54	279	4.30	52	213	4.37½
61	267	4.40	59	292	4.35	37	349	4.50
107	195	4.25	53	273	4.40	49	222	4.35
26	225	4.60	51	264	4.40	50	252	4.40
24	360	4.45	53	378	4.45	68	236	4.35
24	333	4.50	48	226	4.45	55	280	4.30
33	323	4.40	53	269	4.35	55	180	4.30
37	297	4.55	59	300	4.45	59	285	4.35
48	332	4.45	47	250	4.45	59	218	4.35
57	310	4.35	53	220	4.45	32	218	4.10
48	175	4.50	102	229	4.40	27	179	4.40
129	255	4.50	42	417	4.55	48	195	4.25
58	266	4.45	80	347	4.45	59	233	4.25
56	269	4.37½	91	314	4.50	59	223	4.35
48	271	4.25	106	287	4.50	314	289	4.40
150	270	4.40	71	185	4.40	45	265	4.35
62	241	4.15	52	330	4.40	43	380	4.60

SHEEP—The market was moderately active, and prices were without decided change. Shippers and city butchers were engaged and a fair business was transacted, prices ruling steady at $4.00@4.75 for common; at $5.00@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to strictly choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@27s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞; bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91.

Tallow, 50s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—Bonds, '62, 96½.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Rentes, 56f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—Evening.—Cotton excited; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales, 35,000 bales; speculation and export, 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 30s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short ribs, 34s.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.24¼; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 32c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.10@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 6,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.65@7.35; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30; St. Louis, $6.80@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.53; No. 1 do, $1.55@1.57; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber Western, $1.65@1.72; white, $1.74@1.75; Northwestern Club, $1.52½. Rye dull; Western, 92@93c. Barley quiet; Western, 88@90c. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 67,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 74@74½c; old, 77c. Oats dull; receipts, 25,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Quiet at 31@33c.

HOPS—Firm; 26@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 26@29c; Orinoco, 24½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 75@80c; pulled, 71@75c; fall clip, California, 33@40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@20c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9@9½c; Havana, 9¾c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 45@80c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 78½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.50; old, $13.50; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $13.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Hams dull at $23.00@26.00. Tierce quiet; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs firmer at $5.00@6.25. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 9@9½c; middles, a shade firmer; long clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9⅞c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@35c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13½@16c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm and better at 21½.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Unchanged; fall superfine, $5.50@5.75, X $5.75@6.25, XX, $6.25@6.65. Wheat firm but very slow; No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 3 fall, $1.57½. Corn firm for bulk; high mixed, track and elevator, 41½c. Oats quiet; mixed, on track, 36½c; No. 2, elevator, 37½c. Barley quiet; choice spring, 73½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 75@76c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

GROCERIES—Coffee stiff at 23@26c. Sugar firm at 8@11c for common to choice. Molasses unchanged at 50@55c for prime to choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.25. Dry salt meat firmer; loose shoulders sold at 4½c, and clear rib and clear, delivered in Cincinnati, 6¾@7c; packed lots held at 5@6½@7c. Bacon better; small sales; clear rib packed, 7½@7¾c. Lard firm; prime keg, 9½c.

HOGS—Stiff and higher at $4.10@4.65.

CATTLE—Firm at $3.00@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 2,839.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 31.—Flour unchanged. Corn scarce; mixed, 75c. Oats scarce and firm at 65c. Bran higher at $1.75.

HAY—Scarce and advanced; prime $26.00; choice $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and higher; mess $15.75@16.00. Bacon scarce and higher at 7½@9¾, 10@10½c. New sugar cured hams dull and lower at 12½c. Lard unchanged. Sugar unchanged. Molasses firmer; fair, 40@45c; prime 48@50c. Coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 19½. Sight at par. Gold 110¼.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 95c@$1.00.

COTTON—Strong and active; sales, 1,000 bales; good ordinary, 20¼@21c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—COTTON—Excited and higher; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $6.85@7.00. Wheat steady; red, $1.52@1.55. Corn quiet and weak at 46@47c. Rye steady at 87@90c. Oats firm at 38@45c. Barley firm at 80c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 90@92c.

EGGS—Steady at 22@25c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak at 16c.

CHEESE—Steady at 14½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Full prices asked, but no demand; $13.50 asked. Lard quiet and held firmly; asking 9@9½c, but can be shaded. Bulk meats—Heavy receipts depress the market; shoulders held at 5½c, but sold at 5¼c; clear rib held at 6½c, seller March; clear, 7c; buyers off; much country meat offered. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7⅞c; clear 8c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.60@5.00. Receipts, 3,700.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.00@8.00; Indiana and Ohio, $7.50@7.75. Wheat dull; good red, $1.53@1.57; amber, $1.60; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye firm at 91c. Corn firm; yellow, 66@70c; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats steady; white, 55@56½c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.25. Lard, 9¼@9½.

WHISKEY—Dull; 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.57@1.60. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady at 53@57c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 94@95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat very dull; sales 700 bu Duluth spring at $1.41. Corn—Sales car lots No 2 at 59@60c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal; white extra Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.47½; No. 1 red, $1.47. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48½c. Oats dull and nominal.

HOGS—Dull and nominal; held at $5.40.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—COTTON—Higher; closed very firm; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm for all grades; extra family, $6.75. Grain firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active, and prices tending upward; mess pork, $13.75. Bulk Meats—Bacon, hams, and lard unchanged in prices.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88@89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat weaker; No. 1 red winter, $1.51; seller February, $1.50; No. 2 held at $1.44. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make merit and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has been restored to the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

During the last debate on the fire-limits ordinance, Alderman Gill proposed an amendment permitting the removal of wooden buildings from one place within the fire limits to another. The exact language of the amendment is, that such removal shall be legal if the building "be removed in a certain direction, to wit: from the centre of the city toward the city limits." The amendment itself is of doubtful meaning. Where is the centre of the city? Supposing the centre of the city to be established, toward what limits may the building be moved? Assuming that the junction of Madison and Reuben streets be the centre of the city, will it be lawful to remove a frame building now standing east of that point to Michigan avenue, to Chicago avenue, to Twelfth street, or to the western limits of the city? The building cannot be moved at all without going toward one or the other of the boundaries, and will it be lawful to move it in either direction? Can a frame building on Harrison street, in the South Division, be moved in the direction of the city limits as far as South Water street?

But the provision is not only blind; it is also vicious. It defeats the great object of the law. It provides for the perpetuation of frame buildings, not by the erection of new buildings, but the rehabilitation of the old shanties. The old frame structures which once stood on Lake, Randolph, Washington, and the intersecting streets, which, in the majority of cases, were so rotten that they had to be repaired before moving, may, even to this day, be found scattered all over the South Division, having been repaired and reconstructed from time to time, and moved from place to place. This amendment proposes to perpetuate these shanties forever. The plea that this is a poor man's provision is unadulterated trash. It is a mere scheme to allow certain traffickers in rotten shanties to extort money from owners of property. Large fortunes were made in the South Division by purchasing and moving these old structures to leased lots, and then renting them out to prostitutes, thieves, gambling dens, and fences for stolen goods. A wooden building costing, all told, $75, with $75 more of repairs, would be rented out, for the purposes above named, at $800 to $1,000 a year. To the one case where "a poor man" reaped any benefit from the privilege of moving these tenements, there were 500 cases where buildings were moved by men grown rich by renting the premises to the lowest grades of criminals, for criminal purposes. But there is another purpose for which this privilege has heretofore been used. It is to levy blackmail. Wherever a new and permanent building, or a church, or a first-class residence is erected, one of these sharks rents or leases the nearest vacant lots, and moves some old rotten frame "in that direction." When his stinking barge reaches the neighborhood, he notifies all whom it may concern that he proposes to back the building in on that lot. He is then open for a trade. For $500 he will agree not to use that lot; for $1,000 he will agree not to move it on that block; and for $1,500 or $2,000 he will agree to move it out of the neighborhood. These shanties will not be rented by respectable persons for dwellings, but will readily rent at their entire value per month for a hotel of harlots; and neighbors who refuse in the first instance to submit to the extortion are soon driven to accept the terms. Fortunes have been made by this kind of business, and Alderman Gill's amendment interposes to protect this horrible source of profit. These are "the poor men" whose rights some of the Aldermen are so clamorous to defend. It may be that in some cases men owning good frame dwellings on leading streets, and desirous to build business property thereon, may wish to move their dwellings to other lots owned by them in the limits, but these are certainly not the class of "poor men" whose sufferings appeal so loudly to Aldermanic compassion. The owner of a lot on a business street, having the means to erect thereon a brick store or warehouse, is not such a case of poverty as demands that he should be allowed to move his frame building to locate it to the injury of some other man's property. The adoption of this Gill amendment is a practical defeat of the ordinance, and the notice already given by the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, of the cancellation of all its policies on West Side property, will probably be extended to North and South Side property, and be followed by like notices from every other responsible insurance company doing business in this city.

THE CINCINNATI RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The people of Cincinnati have so early and so generously contributed to the relief of the sufferers by our recent fire, that any disappointment or disagreement on their part, as to the mode in which their charity should be disbursed, is much to be regretted. Especially is it to be regretted that this should assume the appearance of a contest in which the Relief Committee of Cincinnati should stand opposed in policy to the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago. Nevertheless, some of the donors of the Cincinnati fund saw fit to raise the inquiry why their funds should be made the means of running a competing system of relief, in rivalry with that adopted by the Chicago Society, while all, or nearly all, other donors had united upon one system of relief. To investigate this, among other questions, they sent a Committee to Chicago, which concluded its investigation, and reported, apparently without any consultation with the active managers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, that, in effect, two competing and duplicate systems of relief were necessary; at least, that, if either were to be restricted, it should not be the Cincinnati soup-house system, but rather the plan of relief to individual families practised by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. This naturally threw the latter Society upon the defensive, as the propriety of its existence and mode of operations was called in question by the Committee of one of our sister cities. Mr. Wirt Dexter, therefore, on behalf of the Chicago Society, undertook to explain the leading points in which its mode of operation seemed preferable to the soup-house system. The Chicago Committee visited the houses and families to which relief was brought and kept a record of them, thereby avoiding the duplication of relief and, keeping up an employment branch at the same time, aimed to continue the relief, in each instance only until employment could be substituted in its stead. The soup-house system, on the contrary, being indiscriminate, would naturally, in many cases, give rations to the same parties who had already been relieved by the Chicago Committee, and would tempt the recipients to idleness by continuing the "relief" to those to whom employment had been offered. The Chicago Relief Society, so long as it gave anything, distributed full and hearty rations, upon which men could work if opportunity offered, and which would stimulate them to work. In short, our system encourages work, the other pauperism. Deeply as we appreciate the generosity of the Cincinnati donors, we cannot feel that their preference for an independent soup-house system is one that is likely to do credit to their own charitable intentions, or to confer the highest benefit upon the suffering classes here. And this must be admitted by everybody, if the statement that it leads to duplication of relief stands unchallenged.

All these facts were pointed out with modesty and good temper by Mr. Dexter in his letter. But the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in an article which we publish elsewhere, returns to the charge, and assails Mr. Dexter as one who wants the handling of their money. They do not, however, reply to Mr. Dexter's objections to the soup-house system,—that it duplicates the relief already granted by the Chicago Society; that it encourages idleness, by offering relief indiscriminately to those who cannot get employment and to those who can; and that it is thus encouraging permanent pauperism. We care not by whom the Cincinnati funds may be disbursed, but only for the system on which it is done. Let the Cincinnati Committee retain, if they choose, the distribution of their own fund. But while none will dispute the propriety of their following their own judgment, there will be very many who will question the correctness of that judgment, if it lead either to the waste of money, or to keeping open a wholesale chronic pauperism with funds which were designed by their donors to be applied to the judicious relief of temporary distress.

What shall be done with the Cincinnati relief fund is a question for Cincinnati, and not us, to decide. All the investigations made here by Committees from other cities have been in the highest degree commendatory of the efficiency, economy, and system of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Cincinnati is the only exception, and in this case it appears that the Investigating Committee did not go to the Relief and Aid Society at all, but picked up some information from the Mayor and Mr. George M. Pullman. What this information was, is not stated.

THE MISANTHROPIC MONTGOMERY.

The misanthropic Montgomery has filled a large space, both physical and official, in the public eye for the past two years. He was *magna pars* of every prominent Aldermanic movement, the pivot of every ordinance, the champion of every opposition, the voluntary scapegoat for the sins of the entire community. Like Falstaff, he had more flesh than another man, and therefore more frailty. In his lighter moments,—for the misanthropic Montgomery had intervals when he could frisk about like a colt,—he was wont to style himself the "big Injun," and to indulge in aboriginal peculiarities which were purely innocent, however frightful they appeared. He was a balloon of immense inflation, compared with which his Aldermanic friends were very small parachutes; and he exposed himself to the peculiar danger of balloons. It only needed a pin-point, deftly inserted, to render this huge aerial contrivance, sailing "all among the little stars," a limp piece of oiled silk, without the possibility of a flutter.

It is possible that the State's Attorney may have had the same view of the misanthropic Montgomery, and thereupon concluded that it would be foolish to unlimber a columbiad when a pop-gun would answer the same purpose. He had a whole armory of indictments against him, and he chose the weakest of all, with the happiest of results. Quoth the Prince to Sir John: "Now mark how plain a tale shall put thee down." Dr. Allport wishes to sell a lot to the city for the use of the pumping works. Montgomery wishes to know, if the city buys it, how much there will be in it for the Aldermen, as several of them are going out shortly, and would like to have something to show for their services. Dr. Allport suggests that the regular commissions ought to be satisfactory. Montgomery scouts the bare idea of such a trifling *douceur*, and intimates that Sam. Walker always pays more than that. Upon this appeal to Dr. Allport's magnanimity, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The utter misanthropy of Montgomery first became apparent when he realized that he must be absent for a time from the Third Ward. He was satisfied that there was nothing more for Joseph in this world. Previous to this he had expressed the opinion that lawyers could do nothing for him. Now he was confident that no one could help him. He was ready to plead guilty to all the charges against him, and was so thoroughly misanthropic that he would undoubtedly have thanked the State's Attorney if he had then and there framed an indictment against him, specifying the violation of every command in the Decalogue, so that he might plead guilty to them and facilitate his passage to jail. "It was a prosecution to the death," and he was ready to march to the stake, and wanted a hot fire when he got there. If he could have been stretched upon a gridiron, with a lively bed of coals underneath, he would have enjoyed it with as keen a relish as did St. Lawrence when he was fricaseed. Mark the hollow ingratitude of the world, the vanity of all sublunary things, the weariness of the flesh, which are conveyed in the pathetic words: "I have not money to retain counsel, and I don't propose to have counsel assigned me. I want to walk down and be locked up. I don't want to be tried." And again: "I thought I could be locked up and rest a little. I am perfectly willing to be locked up now." There is no mistaking the spirit of the misanthropic Montgomery. There may be happiness for the Court, the jury, the spectators, but "it is not for Joe." A straw will show which way the wind blows. Like Othello, he had a raging tooth. Now, if anything will make a man fly for relief from pain, it is a toothache, and yet the misanthropic Montgomery refused to apply a panacea which was close at hand. Dr. Allport is a dentist of high repute, who has had much experience in dealing with tooth-aches, and undoubtedly could have done something for him then and there, if he could not in July, 1871, in that unfortunate little matter about the pumping-works lot. But the misanthropic Montgomery will have none of him. He wants to be locked up and rest awhile. His request has been granted and he has gone to rest, and the fearful incubus quite probably troubles him no longer.

The story of the misanthropic Montgomery has a double moral for all Aldermen and Aldermanic aspirants. It shows the rest of the indicted the benefits of thorough moral purgation, and the peace of mind which necessarily folllows full and free confession. Let them come forward like misanthropic Montgomery, acknowledge their guilt, and ask to be locked up and rest awhile. The public will neither object to the locking up, nor interfere with their rest even if it should be as lasting as that of Rip Van Winkle.

The Des Moines *Register* has a very fair estimate of the character and public services of Hon. James F. Wilson, in an article nominating him for the Vice Presidency. The significance of the article is derived from the fact that Mr. Wilson has been nominated by other Iowa journals for the Presidency. The *Register* is a strong Grant paper, and holds the Des Moines Post Office, but is, however, quite spirited and independent, notwithstanding its office-holding drawbacks. All that it says in behalf of Mr. Wilson for Vice President is equally applicable to Mr. Wilson for President, and its publication in so decided a Grant newspaper is, under the circumstances, a remarkable testimonial of his strength at home. We presume, however, that Mr. Wilson's friends are not seeking a compromise on the Vice Presidency.

It is true, as the *Register* says, that Mr. Wilson has never been an office-seeker, and that he has rejected several high offices. But it does not follow that he would reject a Presidential nomination if tendered to him by the Republican National Convention.

The Free Library bill has passed the House at Springfield, with the emergency clause, by the very decisive vote of 124 to 5. This is an indication of an equally gratifying result in the Senate, and we may therefore regard the Library as a fixed fact beyond the question of a doubt. Not only those who have directly interested themselves in the matter, but the public at large, may congratulate themselves upon the virtual settlement of this long-mooted question.

The New York *World* objects to the Chicago Relief bill as unconstitutional, because it violates the clause of the Constitution which requires that all imposts shall be uniform. The Constitution is not violated, as the impost is levied and collected here the same as elsewhere, and then refunded upon proof that the article imported has been used in the burnt district.

One Alderman per day is the allowance of Judge Tree's Court, now that the law-points have all been settled by the Supreme Court. The indicted individuals are brought up like pigs to a packing-house. You hear a thud (or a verdict), and the victim disappears through a trap-door, and the next one comes on. Busse disappeared through the trap yesterday.

A Norwegian and American Line of Steamers.

Direct communication between Norway and America will be opened on the first of April by a line of new Norwegian steamers. Hitherto travellers between the two countries have come by way of England or Hamburg, but this new and direct route will be more convenient, and save them both time and expense.

The new Norwegian line will, in point of both security and comfort, bear comparison with the English and German-American lines. At present the Norwegians stand in the front rank among seafaring nations. As regards tonnage, the Norwegians are the fourth nation in the world,—only the English, the Americans, and the Germans being in advance of them in that respect; but, when we consider the proportion between tonnage and population of the various countries, Norway stands at the head, having one-half ton afloat for every inhabitant, while even England has but one-fifth. Thus the Norwegians at the present time vindicate their old prestige in regard to navigation.

The comfort of Norwegian steamers is acknowledged also by American travellers. Says Bayard Taylor in his "Northern Travels": "We chose one of the steamers of the English line [between Christiania and Hull] to our subsequent regret, as the Norwegian vessels are preferable in most respects." "We had every reason to be satisfied with the vessel [the Norwegian steamer between Throndhjeme and North-Cape]; she was very staunch and steady-going, with a spacious, airy saloon on deck; no Captain could have been more kind and gentlemanly, and there was quite as much harmony among the passengers as could reasonably have been expected."

The new steamers which are to ply between Norway and New York have a tonnage of 2,500 tons each, and are named "St. Olaf" and "Harald Haarfager," after two very prominent Kings of Norway in the ancient time.

Olaf was a descendant of Harald Haarfager, and became King of Norway A.D. 1015. He was christened in England, which country also sent Christian missionaries to Norway. In his youth Olaf left Norway and set his course for England where he offered his services to the Anglo-Saxon King, Ethelred, in his campaigns against the Danes. His offer was accepted, and he assisted Ethelred in the capture of London. He remained in England until the death of King Ethelred. Then he returned to Norway, where, after various adventures, he was killed at the battle of Stickiestad, in 1030. The Catholic Church canonized him and made him the patron Saint of Norway. His memory has been honored in Norway until the present time. An order of merit, called the Order of St. Olaf, was in 1847 established in Norway, and the meritorious men of that country are made Knights or Commanders of the order. The name of this Norwegian hero and Saint has been given to a multitude of Norwegians, so that the name of Olaf, or Ole, is just as common in Norway as the name of Patrick in Ireland. In the latter years the Norwegians have also commenced to call their best ships after their Patron Saint, and thus one of the above-named steamers has been called "St. Olaf."

Our Diplomatic and Consular representatives in China have laid the matter of the Coolie trade before our Government. It appears, from their official statements, that, since June, 1847, there have been introduced into Cuba 109,000 Asiatics. But a very few of these have ever returned to their country, large numbers have died in prison and chain-gangs, and many have committed suicide. The report of Consul Bailey, at Hong Kong, says the Chinese Coolie is bought and sold by the rich trader, to serve his purchaser, at low wages, for a series of years, in a foreign country, under a contract for the faithful performance of which, in many instances, he gives a mortgage on his wife and children, with a stipulation that, at the end of his term of service, he is to be brought back to China by his purchaser. This contract is sold by the dealer, through his agents in the United States and elsewhere, at a large advance; and, in the meantime, the prospects of fulfilment of the stipulation to send the Coolie back gradually disappear, and he sells himself into a life-long slavery. The testimony from all sources shows that the atrocities of the Coolie trade exceed in horror the worst days of West India slavery, and call for the strongest condemnation. The matter is already engaging the attention of the English authorities. It should be equally the duty of every Christian nation to take action against this barbarous system, which, under the guise of conditional emigration, consigns the emigrant to slavery for life.

It is only a few days since we heard the sad news of the missionary who had gone to Hindostan to convert the natives, and had been converted himself, much to the disgust of the Association which paid the expenses of his voyage. Two more unfortunate results of the zeal for proselyting have come to our notice: A young Hindoo was brought to London, and was there taught Christianity, with a view to using him afterwards as a missionary. Unfortunately, after studying Christianity, he studied infidelity. The latter conquered, and he has gone back to Hindostan a thorough-paced disbeliever, bent on propagating his views. The other instance is also from England: At a meeting of a Society for the Conversion of Jews, in Birmingham, one of the speakers challenged any Hebrew present to a discussion. An Israelite accepted the defiance, and, in a prolonged debate, met his opponent. The large audience decided by vote that he was victor. Encouraged by this triumph, the Jews have organized an Anti-Conversion Society, and the contest is fierce. All the presses of Birmingham are printing pamphlets and tracts, and all the boys of Birmingham are busily employed in distributing them. As not a single conversion has yet been reported, the Hebrews are triumphant.

The Convention which is now in session at Charlestown, W. Va., intent upon framing a new Constitution for that State, was the scene of an excited debate, last week, over a motion to have the flag of the United States suspended over the hall in which the meetings are held. It was moved to substitute "West Virginia" for "United States;" and all the old ideas of "State-allegiance," "paramount claims of the 'Mother State,'" etc., were retailed for the benefit of the assembled conclave. Finally, however, the original motion was carried by a vote of 66 to 5; but, three days afterwards, was reconsidered, and laid on the table. The next day, it was taken up again. Somebody moved to inscribe upon the flag, "West Virginia freed from tyranny." Somebody else moved to add to the inscription, "in 1861." A fierce fight followed over this apparently harmless addendum, which ended only when a New Yorker, who happened to be in attendance, tendered them a flag free of cost. The offer was accepted with thanks, and the tempest in a teapot was at an end.

England affords us an illustration of a new way to commit bigamy: Mr. Green, a London barrister, about a year ago publicly abjured Christianity and embraced Mohammedanism. He at once felt it to be his duty to have a helpmeet of the same faith, and, having failed to convert his wife, he forsook her, and imported a genuine Mohammedan, whom he espoused, and lived with in apparent peace until quite lately. It appears that, during all these extraordinary performances, he was not at all interfered with by the law. A few weeks ago, Christianity reasserted its sway over the fickle mind of Green. Mohammedanism and his Mohammedan wife were abjured at one and the same time. The discarded believer in Allah has returned to her native land, and Green, after his year of conscientious adultery, is said to be seeking a reconciliation with his former wife.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, having exhausted all other subjects of discourse, has come to the conclusion that "A man never talks as entertainingly as when he is talking about himself;" and consequently delights his audience, especially the younger portion of it, by retailing reminiscences of throwing paper-pellets at his teacher, and the consequent floggings, "which," says the speaker, "I bore like a red Indian." The fisticuff combats of boyhood were chronicled, and the sermon closed, according to the report before us, by Mr. Beecher's assuming a position well known inside the prize-ring, and saying, "I am of a very excitable and combative disposition, and my first impulse is to strike out; but [after a pause], as I grow older, I have less disposition to do so. Let us pray."

The Shaker Elder, Frederick W. Evans, has issued a sort of spiritual pronunciamento, in which he recounts the chief deeds of the spirits during the last ten years. Those who are still incredulous will do well to reflect on the following manifestations of power, which we cull from a long list of kindred nature: The spirits caused the Emperor of Russia to resolve to emancipate 20,000,000 serfs, and aided him to carry out his resolve. The spirits have constantly guided Queen Victoria, as they did Lincoln and Stanton. The spirits overthrew slavery and gave success to the North. These statements are vouched for as facts by Elder Evans, and entitle the spirits to our kindest regards.

The Oconto *Lumberman* takes THE TRIBUNE to task for forgetting the pine-lands on the Oconto and its tributaries, in enumerating the districts through which the new extension of the North-western Road runs. We make the *amende honorable* to the *Lumberman*, and include the Oconto District with the others. In this connection, the *Lumberman* says:

> We do not think that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, or its informers, should forget Oconto. Further, on the line of railroad in the immediate vicinity of the city, three new mills have just been erected, whose proprietors ship by the Northern Extension. Besides this, we have eight large mills, which certainly must be recognized as of some benefit to the owners of the road; and, yet again, Mr. Farnsworth has contracted for the building of a fine planing mill. In fairness, then, we should be recognized as somebody by outside parties, if they are not anxious to injure the interest of our young city.

The Paris *Gaulois* has indulged in some unkind remarks concerning the reason of English sympathy with the Prince of Wales. It states that, at the crisis of the Prince's illness, a Joint Stock Company of merchants and physicians was formed, which effected policies on the life of the Royal invalid in nearly every French Life Insurance Company. The premiums paid amounted to over $10,000, and, if the Prince had died, the projectors of the scheme would have realized millions. "Who knows?" asks the cynical *Gaulois*; "perhaps all the English did the same. That would explain their anxiety for news respecting the Prince's condition!"

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, has been telling the Senate what he knows about statesmanship. His idea of that article, in his own words, is to keep the rebel leaders browsing on the outside of the Government "till their hair grows as long as Nebuchadnezzar's; and, if that is not statesmanship, I don't know anything about it." In view of this astonishing statement of the essentials of a statesman, we are not surprised at the remarks of Senator Schurz, that he long ago gave up any hope of learning anything about Republican institutions from Nye. Tested by Nye's standard, Dan. Rice is the greater statesman of the two.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The coal mines of LaSalle City and Township produce about 2,000 tons daily.

—Two merchants of Geneva are transporting their goods from Chicago by wagon, refusing to pay the present railroad freight rates.

—A young girl, named Hancke, lost her life at Richland Grove, last week, by chewing wax used in sealing fruit-cans.

—A young lady in Rock Island has made a bet of $1,000 that she can collect a million cancelled postage stamps in four years, and is now at work trying to win the bet.

—There is on exhibition at Peoria a mink-fur circular, made from thirty-one skins. The border is made from 135 mink-tails. The circular, collar, and muff are valued at $400.

—There are said to be over 600 delinquent administrators and guardians in Jersey County, and the Probate Judge proposes to send the Sheriff after them unless they report and settle within two weeks.

—A Committee of Peorians, comprising Judge Kellogg, W. W. O'Brien, John Warner, and John Comstock, has gone to Washington to present before Congress the claims of Central Illinois for a United States District Court.

—Henry Shepherd, of Decatur, has a dog that never barked in his life, but each morning imitates the crowing of a rooster. His owner accounts for this strange peculiarity by stating that the dog was born and bred in the country, and, from his earliest pupbood, was separated from all other curs, enjoying only the companionship of barnyard fowls. Hearing no other sounds so frequently as the crowing of the cocks, and doubtless, never knowing that his species enjoyed the sole ownership of another and different sort of music, he began to imitate the matutinal exercises of his feathered companions, in which he has at last acquired a proficiency which surprises and charms everyone who has the felicity of listening to his performances.

IOWA.

Ex-Mayor John G. Stine, of Muscatine, died on Friday last.

—The citizens of Delhi are rebuilding the embankment necessary to restore Silver Lake to the condition it was in a dozen years ago,—a thing of beauty, instead of a blotch on the landscape and a breeder of the ague.

—An injunction, restraining the Mayor, Clerk, and City Council of Davenport from the issue of $800,000 of water-bonds authorized by a vote of the people, has been asked for in the District Court, by an attorney for several taxpayers, on the ground that the sum named is in excess of the 5 per cent clause of the Constitution of the State.

—A physician in Sioux City uses an ointment made of charcoal and lard to prevent pitting in small-pox. This is applied freely over the face, hands, and neck, as soon as disease is distinguished, and continued until all symptoms of suppurative fever have ceased. The application allays the itching, seems to shorten the duration of the disease, and leaves the patient without a blemish, the eruptions protected by the ointment not even showing signs of pustulation; the charcoal preventing the action of light, and the lard that of the air.

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay will have an Opera-House lottery in April or May.

—Eight hundred barrels of beet sugar were made at Blackhawk last season.

—Gas was let into the mains at Sheboygan on Thursday evening.

—There are four Indians in the vicinity of Bayfield named, respectively, High, Low, Jack, and Game.

—Twenty-five of the most responsible farmers of the town of Linden have organised themselves into an Insurance Company, under the provisions of the State law of 1859.

—A survey of the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi has demonstrated that the highest land between the two is the spot on which the State Normal School at Whitewater is located.

INDIANA.

There is a perfectly-formed and healthy child in Seward Township in Kosciusko County, weeks of age, weighing but 18 ounces.

—A revival has for three weeks been in progress at the Ames Methodist Church, Indianapolis, and over 100 conversions are reported.

—An old farmer living near Cynthiana, Gibson County, worth $50,000, came to the Post Office the other day with a dozen eggs to buy postage-stamps with.

—Twenty citizens of Franklin and vicinity have joined in an agreement to carry on Franklin College for five years, on condition that its income shall revert to them, and they have control of its affairs.

—Samuel Jones, of New Amsterdam, has drained a lake covering 70 acres. Large quantities of bear and deer bones were thrown up, and it became evident that the bed of the lake had been used as an Indian camping-ground.

—Detective Page, of Richmond, has at last unearthed the details of the robbery at Earlham College in 1864,—accepting from the leader of the gang an amount sufficient to cover all expenses, and partially reimburse the owners of the property lost.

MICHIGAN.

Quite a number of students from Louisiana have entered at Olivet College since the beginning of the term.

—Mr. C. K. Backus, recently chosen President of the Detroit Board of Education, is the chief editorial manager of the *Tribune*, of that city.

—No regard is paid to the provisions of the Sunday law by the liquor-dealers of Kalamazoo, although Judge Brown, of that village, has declared the law binding.

MINNESOTA.

E. K. Sewall, the new Superintendent of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, is recently from New Orleans, where he was in charge of one of the Southern roads.

—The Faribault *Republican* tells of a man in that town who, to satisfy a promissory note held against another, levied on a memorial stone which had been lettered ready to be placed at the grave of the debtor's dead child!

—There are seventeen lumbering camps within 40 miles of Pokegama Falls, employing about 400 men. Should the remainder of the winter prove as favorable as the period past, these men will put in 40,000,000 feet of logs.

—Mr. J. Shortall, of Stillwater, has a game-hawk 8 months old, whose carnivorous appetite he wishes to test against any bird of prey in the United States, for either $100 or $500, within the next six weeks.

—Two opposition omnibus lines are plying between Stillwater and Hudson, and the competition for passengers is making things lively, the proprietors in some cases offering as inducements to patronize their respective lines, free rides and supper thrown in.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Chase (says an exchange) has already purchased five acres of Rhode Island, and has his eye on the other fifteen.

—A Milwaukee man has the jail of that county all to himself.

—The students at Ann Arbor expend in that city annually not less than $800,000.

—Christ Church, New York, has secured four Buffalo singers for its choir,—Mrs. Brown, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Sheldon, and Miss Toedt.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is mentioned as the probable successor of Fisk in the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment.

—Pieces of the buffaloes killed by the Grand Duke are for sale at enormous prices at a great many restaurants in New York city.

—The colored citizens of Buffalo have organized a society called the Lincoln Club, its object being the moral and intellectual improvement of its members. Peyton Harris is President.

—Women of marvellous longevity seem to gravitate toward the almshouses, particularly when their grand and great-grandchildren are in very comfortable circumstances.

—When Rufus Choate was alive, people ascertained at which hotel the great barrister stopped, by looking down the register until they found two blots and a splatter, that no one could read, which stood for his name.

—"Will Stokes be hung?" was the query put to Horace Greeley by a correspondent. The philosopher replied that there were three hundred murders in New York last year, and only one man was executed.

—Twenty-four Ku-Klux prisoners from South Carolina arrived at the Albany Penitentiary, on Saturday morning, in charge of an adequate guard of soldiers. Their terms of imprisonment range from one to five years.

—A woman in Marysville, California, whose canary had left her, hung the empty cage outside the window, and soon had the pleasure of seeing it occupied by a beautiful brown stranger about the size of her lost pet.

—"That's my own private matter, sir,"—Mr. Tweed's usual reply to interviewers who questioned him on subjects of public importance,—will become as famous as the well-known "You know how it is yourself."

—Andrew Montz, an eccentric German pauper of Muscatine, has just closed a long life. He was once one of the best brewers in the country; of late he has been equally assiduous and skilful as a sampler. He subsisted almost wholly on charity and lager for the past five years.

—D. M. Gardiner, of Stanton, Mich., has just returned from a trip to England, undertaken in the interest of the Gardiner family, to secure a large sum of money said to await the requisite proofs in London. The result of his mission is not stated.

—Mr. Greeley will be 61 years old on the 3d of February, and one of his friends in New York society is to give a grand reception party on the occasion in his honor. With the invitation there is to are a likeness of Mr. Greeley and a *fac-simile* of his autograph.

—Captain John O'Gorman died at St. Paul on Sunday. He built the first house on St. Peter street in 1852, was Chief of Police in 1860, subsequently Bridge-Collector, and Captain of the Shields Guards. He leaves three grown sons, one of whom is Father O'Gorman, of Rochester, Minn.

—Water-drinkers in Cleveland are compelled to dip the oil out of the goblet with a fork. Water-Works Engineer Whitelaw says the reason of the oil in the water is, that, the lake and river being frozen, there is no evaporation of the oil, and it is carried under the ice by the current up the lake and passes into the aqueduct.

—Abram Taylor, residing near Jonesboro, Tenn., was last week engaged in burning brush in his orchard, when he was taken with an epileptic fit, and fell into the flames. He was soon discovered by his son, who saw him literally roasting alive. He survived the terrible accident but a few hours.

—Christopher Columbus was first buried at the Convent of St. Francis, in Spain; then his body was removed to the monastery of Las Cuevas; in 1536 it was removed across the Atlantic to San Domingo; in 1796 it was moved to the Havana Cathedral, and now the news comes that his body is again to be removed and used to start a new cemetery in Havana.

—Miss Alla Blanche Perkins, late of the "Oread Institute," Worcester, Mass., has been elected Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the College for Ladies, in Jacksonville, Illinois. Miss Perkins is the only child of the late Major Perkins, known as the claimant against Russia for damages on account of the failure of that Government to receive certain arms contracted for with him during the Crimean war.

—The Penobscot Indians have petitioned the Maine Legislature to apply their annuities, amounting to about $2,000, to agriculture, support of schools, salaries for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who makes his mark; Lieutenant Governor, who writes his name; and by thirty-seven others, twelve of whom sign their names, and twenty-five of whom make their mark.

—The Page (Va.) *Courier* says Mrs. Isaac Jenkins, of that county, "on Tuesday last had three live girl babies, one weighing only four pounds, the other two weighing six pounds each; and stranger still, one of them has six toes on each foot. All three, together with the mother, are doing as well as could be expected. The father, who had served a term in the Penitentiary, and who, within the last three weeks, tried to smother his wife by bending her up in a feather tick, has left for parts unknown."

—The cool inefficiency of the New York police is well illustrated by the following local paragraph: "A ruffian seized Miss Mary Stebbins, of the Gilsey House, by the shoulder, yesterday afternoon, while she was standing with another lady at the corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway, and snatched from her hand a pocket-book containing $85. The ladies pursued him one block, when they met a policeman, who, instead of endeavoring to arrest the thief, met their complaints with the remark that it 'served them right for carrying a pocketbook in plain sight.'"

—Mrs. Mehitable Piper, the "oldest inhabitant," and a descendant of Revolutionary stock, held her annual levee in Gloucester, Mass., on Wednesday, when she reached the age of 101 years. The reception was given at the house of her youngest son, Mr. J. A. Piper. The descendants of the centenarian flocked to the house in large numbers, bringing with them gifts and blessings. Mrs. Piper was assisted in the ceremonies of reception by her sister, aged 90, and also by her daughter, nearly 80.

—Sarah S. Stafford, a dame 70 years of age, who is now at the capital asking Congress to pass a bill for her relief, is the only surviving daughter of James Bayard Stafford, who was on board the Bon Homme Richard in the fight she fought under Commodore Paul Jones with the English frigate Seraphis. He was the man who nailed the flag to the mast. The case of this lady, now over 70 years of age, has been several times before Congress, and the Committee reported a bill for her relief in 1860. A few days ago she went to Washington to try and get Congress to look at it again, and, while there, she received a letter stating that in the recent robbery of the Trenton Bank, the burglars had taken her box, with every dollar she had in the world in it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Globe* will commence to revolve about March 4.

—California is going into the tree business in earnest. It has hired a State tree-planter at a cost of $15,000 a year and expenses.

—There is a girl in New Haven who has been engaged to a member of every class that has been graduated at Yale since 1857.

—The charter of Londonderry, N. H., stipulates, says the Exeter *Newsletter*, that the Governor shall receive "from the proper authorities an annual quit-rent of one peck of potatoes." This requisition, undoubtedly prompted by the spirit of humor, 150 years ago, has often been the occasion of humor since. The last instance was on Friday, the 19th, when Robert C. Mack, Esq., to comply with the stipulations of the charter, took a peck of potatoes to Manchester, and delivered them to Governor Weston. So the vested rights of Londonderry are secure for another year.

—Mr. Thomas Meehan, in *Old and New* for February, thinks that man is not physically stronger than woman, but, in cases requiring an immediate concentration of power, he is her superior. In *vitality*, if by that one may understand circumstances tending to destroy life, he is below her. The wear and tear of housekeeping is cited to show her powers of endurance, and the care of children is mentioned, the performance of which duties would kill a man. The writer does not mention "shopping" as one of the most wonderful evidences of woman's vitality.

—Mica spectacles are coming into quite general use in Germany, and other parts of Europe; among artisans and workmen whose occupations require protection for the eyes. These glasses are curved somewhat in the shape of watch glasses; and they not only protect the eye in front, but their brass frames fit closely on the osseous circle around the eye-sockets, so that no chips can enter the eye from any part, and still the eyelashes do not touch the glasses. The frame is made of thin brass wire, which can easily be bent by hand into any shape.

—Oswego now claims a slab of flexible marble, which was designed for an ordinary tombstone. Let its ends rest upon two chairs, with no support in the middle, and the middle will drop an inch or two out of a true line. Turn it over and it will drop as far in the opposite direction. Stand it on the end and seize the top with both hands and shake violently, and the centre will vibrate, yet the slab is perfectly sound, and has the appearance of ordinary Vermont marble, which it is.

—The Danbury *News* says that correspondents complain that upon arriving at Hartford on the cars, they are asked if they "favor a dome or tower," and, upon replying that they have no knowledge or interest one way or the other, they are ruthlessly dragged into a building and searched! Another authority says that, since the Hartforders have got to cogitating on the style of the Capitol building, a stranger can walk almost three blocks in that city without being asked if he is insured!

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* says:

> We were witness of a strange appearance in the heavens on Sunday evening last, at from 9 to half-past 9 o'clock. The moon had just risen, and instead of presenting its usual well-defined disc, was the dimly defined centre of a Greek cross, the four limbs being in length several times the apparent diameter of the moon at full. Besides this, a disc of light, making very nearly three-fourths of a circle, was visible at a distance of ten or fifteen degrees from the moon, quite as brilliant at the horizon as the moon itself, and exhibiting three limbs of a cross at points horizontal with the central one, and these growing fainter toward the centre of the arch, where the illumination was only just perceptible. This appearance of the cross and the circular halo continued for half an hour at least, and perhaps much longer.

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of Jan. 30, says: "In a certain portion of our city reside an old lady, her daughter, and the little child of the latter. They were in destitute circumstances, and a short time ago the old lady and the little child were taken sick. They were without means, and yet a natural feeling of pride prevented them from making their situation known. Day after day the daughter sat by the bedside of her mother and her child—day by day the stores of provisions diminished, until not a thing was left to eat in the house—and the last four days the family have *actually lived upon parched corn.* Last evening the case came to the notice of Mrs. Geo. T. Hoagland, of the Francis Street Church Ladies' Society, and relief was promptly given."

—The Chignon Fungus has been discussed by the Massachusetts Board of Health, and Dr. J. C. White reports to the Board that he has seen "not a few cases of disease of the scalp supposed by the patient to have been caught from some impurity attached to the chignon worn. Such fears are groundless. There have been observed little globular masses upon the shafts of the hair before cleansing, and in cases where such cleansing is not properly done, also upon the hair after being manufactured into shape for wear. These masses are composed of the elements of a fungus, but there is no reason to suppose it capable of attaching itself to living tissue or of creating any disease of the parts with which it might be brought in contact." The possibility of receiving animal parasites through the false hair worn is a question foreign to the Board, but the Doctor states that the dried sebaceous concretions which form at times upon the shafts of the hair, and are properly called "hair-eaters," and supposed to be a cause of loss of hair, are not to be confounded with anything of a parasitic nature.

THE REVENUE BILL AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Senate and House Bills in Reference to Taxing Debts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SENATE CHAMBER, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.

SIR: I see no report of the daily proceedings here, on the matter of revenue, which justly states the case. Your own correspondent has so failed to report the subject matter at issue that I am not surprised that even the editor of THE TRIBUNE has, in to-day's issue, fallen into grave errors of statement. You say:

> The vote in the Senate against the taxation of debts was overwhelming. * * * Change of ownership does not duplicate the taxable value of the property exchanged, and the attempt to tax debts, thereby doubling taxation, is a monstrous abuse of legislation, involving oppression and injustice, and producing that very inequality which the Constitution was intended to prevent. The rule in England, where taxation has become one of the exact sciences, is, that a man may deduct what he owes from the aggregate amount of his property returned for taxation. Thus, if A owns land worth £10,000, and has borrowed £2,000 from B on mortgage, to erect buildings thereon, thus giving him apparently a value of $12,000, he is allowed to deduct his debt to B, and is taxed only on £10,000. B, on the other hand, is taxed for the mortgage (£2,000), which is property to him, but cannot be property to both A and B at the same time. This is just and equitable. There being only £12,000 worth of property between the parties, it would be unfair to tax them as though there were £14,000.

Now you state this as the Senate position. In this you are wholly wrong. The Senate bill taxes double as well as the House bill, by taxing all tangible property with the debts thereon. It allows certain parties, in certain cases, to deduct their debts from their credits. But, on the matter of debts on land and debts on houses, which you assume the Senate bill to provide for, it is as cruel and inexorable as the House bill. The House bill has the merit of using all alike. It assesses all property without deduction for debts. The Senate follows the cruel rule, for the industrial classes, who deal in tangible property, like cattle, houses, and machinery, but relaxes the rule when it comes to the moneyed interests. The Senate bill, like the House bill, requires the farmer, in debt for half his farm and all his stock and tools, to pay just as much taxes as his neighbor who owns an equally valuable farm and equipments, and owes no debts.

If THE TRIBUNE is in earnest in its professions that deduction should be made on property for debt, it cannot too soon nor too strongly lift up its voice to that end. Your correspondent here has only failed to give the arguments for this position, but he has so imperfectly stated the case that THE TRIBUNE itself is now misled on the true position. I write to correct the error. I have, for days, in open Senate and in private, argued for your proposition, and proposed amendments to that end, and your correspondent informs the public that Mr. Whiting proposed "trifling amendments, which were voted down!"

I am most happy to have the shelter of your great strength. Persuaded that justice and expediency continue in support of this principle of taxing a man on his net worth, thereby only taxing property once, I conjure you to lose no time in bringing your full power to secure this just principle. The danger is imminent that the wrong you so well depict is about to be perpetrated.

I write to plainly inform you that you are deceived as to the provisions of the Senate bill. It is not what you indicate. Bad as is the House bill, the Senate bill is more cruel to the industrious, and far more ruinous, as it discriminates for the moneyed interests, and against the dealers in tangible property.

L. D. WHITING.

The Snow Blockade on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

HUGO STATION, Col. Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The phrase "Going West" possesses so different a significance, in these palmy days of Palace cars and other kindred railroad blessings, from the time when mule-teams or old-fashioned stage-coaches wended their tedious way across the Continent, following Indian trails, that, unless one's attention is called to the matter in an especial manner, he is apt to think, in a general way, that railroads and Palace cars, and good eating-houses have always existed.

A vivid illustration of the difference is shown in the case of a train that is now snowed in at this point.

Here we are, a jolly, contented lot of passengers; for, although we are some twelve hours late, and many are in the hurry of important business, yet such is the generosity and forethought of the Kansas Pacific, that we are provided with as good meals as the Briggs of your city affords, free of expense; while our Pullman car, "Wayne," presided over by the obliging and gentlemanly Conductor Stewart, gives ample sleeping and reading room. In short, we are at liberty to do as we please with the time.

By the liberality of the Company, each train is furnished with guns and ammunition, and we are at liberty to exercise our skill at buffalo and antelope wherever seen.

A grand hunt, comprising some seven or eight of the passengers, took place this afternoon, in which a great deal of sport was had,—the result being one antelope brought down by the fatal aim of two of the youngest of the party.

Returning to the Hugo House, mine host Farren provided a very appetizing supper, which all enjoyed exceedingly.

The snow-plows are hard at work, and we expect to get away to-morrow, as the Company is using every possible effort to cut through.

Thinking that, as your readers wanting to go West must be snowed in on whatever route they take, they would be interested to learn where they can be well cared for when so delayed, I have written, at the request of the passengers, this expression of their own gratitude, and also advice to Western tourists or travellers on business. Yours, &c.

LEON.

The Chicago University and Professor Sheppard Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, I was very sorry to see your editorial of Monday, representing that the institution had lost nothing by the fire, and censuring Professor Sheppard for making an appeal in its behalf in Europe. So far as losses are concerned, I think your correspondent, "R. M. S.," in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, makes it sufficiently plain that the University *suffered exceedingly* by the terrible calamity which visited us on the 8th and 9th of October last; and the facts fully justify all that Professor Sheppard has said in appeals abroad. He has made similar appeals to his friends in this country, though one of the New York papers, where any misstatements would, of course, meet a prompt correction. He evidently has the best interests of the institution at heart, and seeks to place it before the public as worthy of the helping hand of the friends of education at home and abroad.

As to his connection with the University, he was regularly elected to a Professor's Chair, and I believe that connection has never been severed by any action of the Board. He is in Europe at his own charges, and, as I understand, prosecuting his studies and labors for more efficient service in the home-field after his return. His unquestioned ability and growing fame will command for him a suitable position, even should the Trustees of the University not require his services.

E.

Mr. Wirt Dexter and the Cincinnati Chicago Relief Committee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 29.

In this paper will be found a communication addressed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE by Mr. Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, which is a very curious and altogether characteristic document. Had it been issued by a citizen of Cincinnati, under corresponding circumstances, we should not hesitate to characterize it as a disgrace to the city; but, as it is, we shall leave it for the people of Chicago to speak of in their own way—to assume responsibility for it, or to disown the peformance.

Cincinnati did contribute something, say $207,000, in money, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and appointed Committees to take charge of its distribution. The first Committee that reached Chicago found everything in confusion, of course, except the City Government; that is to say, the Board of Aldermen, who had an eye to business, and demanded that all the money contributed for the relief of Chicago should be placed in their hands, and deposited in the City Treasury. Against this there were prompt and emphatic protests on the part of well known and responsible citizens of Chicago, and the Cincinnati Committee very promptly, very emphatically, and very properly too, refused to have anything to do with the Aldermen. Subsequently, one of the papers stated that those Aldermen would have stolen the money had the streets been filled with starving people. Still later, some of those Aldermen were indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, and one of the number has been tried and found guilty. All this has proved the wisdom of the Cincinnati Committee.

Of course, however, the Committee found it necessary to do something. The suffering was great; there was no organized system at Chicago, and they proceeded to distribute relief in the best possible manner. Temporary quarters had been erected in nearly all the churches that were left standing. To these food and clothing were supplied by the Cincinnati Committee, and goods were ordered to meet the special wants of the sufferers who applied for relief at those places. Subsequently the Board of Trade organized a Relief Committee, and to this the Cincinnati representatives delivered a large amount of goods, including about $35,000 worth of blankets.

The Committee, under the advice of many prominent citizens of Chicago, and with the assistance of a gentleman especially directed by the Board of Trade, located a soup-house on North Peoria street. The building was erected by the Cincinnati Committee, and put in full operation before the citizens of Chicago had been able to organize any general system of relief. Upon its completion its management was intrusted to the Directors of the Chicago Bethel Home, the whole expense of operating it until April 1, 1872, to be paid by the Cincinnati Committee.

When the Chicago Relief Committee was authorized, by Mayor Mason, to take charge of the Relief business, the goods in the hands of the Board of Trade Committee, including a large quantity of blankets, clothing, and other property furnished by Cincinnati, was handed over to it.

Now, when Mr. Wirt Dexter came to make up his report, which was recently published, he barely mentioned Cincinnati, and that in such a way as to convey the impression that its contributions were chiefly in promises. This was done too, in the face of the fact that Mr. Dexter knew perfectly well what Cincinnati had done; that the Cincinnati Committee had clothed the naked and fed the hungry even before Mr. Wirt Dexter's Committee had an existence.

And now he comes with an attack on the Committee in connection with the soup-house. He takes the extraordinary ground that soup is a humbug. The people, however, who receive it daily, do not so regard it. In spite of Mr. Wirt Dexter's opposition, branch soup-houses were established under the direction of citizens of Chicago, the Cincinnati Committee having nothing to do with the matter, except to pay expenses, and these are being most successfully operated. They are being managed, too, in such a way as to make the recipients of the charity feel that they are welcome, and the contrast with Mr. Dexter's management is so great that we are not surprised at the soreness exhibited.

Mr. Dexter complains specially that the Committee did not call on him for information. The Committee received all the information they needed from the Mayor of Chicago and Mr. Geo. M. Pullman, both members of the Relief Association; and members of the Committee having been previously insulted by Mr. Dexter, they could not call upon him.

But the trouble with Mr. Dexter is, he wants to handle the money that remains in the hands of the Cincinnati Committee. He has repeatedly telegraphed for permission to draw, and he has as often been refused. The reason is, he does not need the money, and in addition the Cincinnati Committee, warned as they are by the best people of Chicago, have no confidence in his management. He may slur the Committee, he may ignore the soup-house, and he may continue to refuse to acknowledge what Cincinnati has done, but he cannot finger the money that remains in the hands of our Committee.

Every dollar thus far distributed by Cincinnati has been carefully placed, and the remaining funds will be distributed with equal discretion. It has been distributed, too, through Chicago agencies—societies that are doing the real work of charity in that city, and in this way the distribution will be continued to the end. Of this work our Committee will make a full and detailed report, showing how, for what purpose, and through whom the money was spent. Of the work of this Committee Mr. Dexter is not ignorant, although he chooses to appear to be ignorant of it. A full report was sent to him some weeks ago, showing the amount of goods sent to Chicago and the societies that received and distributed them.

In conclusion, we have one word more to say to Mr. Dexter: If the Mayor of Chicago will inform the Cincinnati Committee that the soup-house is of no use, that that is no way to feed hungry people, it will, with all its branches, be suspended and the money will be used in some other way. There is confidence in the Mayor of Chicago, who is well and favorably known. We regret that this cannot be said of Wirt Dexter.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candidates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Frieze, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gopsill, New Jersey.
William H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John H. Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
B. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
John B. Chaffee, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

The Late County Treasurer of Moultrie County, Ill., a Defaulter—The Accounts of Two Ex-Sheriffs Also Short.

Sullivan Ill., (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the Mattoon Journal.

The Supervisors' Court of Moultrie County, during the June session of 1871, appointed a committee of three, consisting of George Heatherington, Henry Y. Keller and Harrison Gossett, to investigate the county records. The committee are all residents of the county, and old and influential citizens. After several weeks spent in a thorough investigation, they submitted their report to-day. The Court House was crowded with anxious spectators, officials and ex-officials, and the bondsmen were nervous with excitement.

The report finds T. M. Bushfield, ex-County Treasurer, a defaulter to the amount of $17,000, with the prospect of fastening $10,000 more on him. Ex-Sheriff Carter and Earp are found short several thousand each.

Suit will be instituted immediately upon their bonds, by order of the Board. The Committee still continue to investigate, and we may look for still more startling developments. Learned counsel have been retained on both sides.

Action Against "Brick" Pomeroy for Alleged Breach of Promise of Marriage.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 29.

On Saturday in the United States Court Sadie B. Wilkinson filed a declaration against Mark M. Pomeroy of alleged breach of promise of marriage. The bill sets forth that on the 30th of May, 1866, the defendant, at New Haven, Conn., and at New York, solicited plaintiff in marriage; that she is now unmarried; and that in consideration of the promise of the plaintiff that she would marry the defendant when requested to do so within a reasonable time, the defendant promised and agreed to marry her, but has failed to do so, having, as the declaration alleges, and in violation of his promise, married another woman, whose name is not known to the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims $25,000 damages.

It is further set up in the bill that on Jan. 1, 1866, the defendant, being a married man, and having a lawful wife, did, at New Haven, Conn., pay court to the plaintiff in view of marriage, and held himself out to the plaintiff as a single, unmarried man, capable of contracting a legal marriage with Miss Wilkinson, and undertook to marry her within a reasonable time when requested to do so. The lady alleges that she did entertain the solicitations of Pomeroy to marry her, not knowing that he was not sole, and incapable of contracting a lawful union with her. She alleges that the defendant was, in fact, married, and had a lawful wife alive, which fact, she says, the defendant knew. For these reasons, she says, she has been hurt in her good name and reputation, and prevented from receiving the attentions of other men in view of marriage, having remained single up to the present time.

Mr. Pomeroy is allowed twenty days to file an answer.

IOWA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

James F. Wilson for President.

From the Dexter (Iowa) Herald.

We hoist at our mast-head the name of Hon. James F. Wilson, for President. He is the people's man; honest and capable, the best man in the West for President of the United States. Mr. Wilson has not only won for himself a good and enviable reputation in Congress, for his honest and straightforward course for the public good, but he has proven himself to be one of the wisest and best statesmen of the age. By his manly and consistent course in the late Senatorial fight, he has shown that he is just such a man as the people delight to honor. In him are combined all the elements of strength; more so, perhaps, than in any other men. He is preeminently a self-made man, *one of the people*, and although he is yet, comparatively, but a young man, he has risen from the saddler's bench to his present high position. A self-made man, above all others, is suitable for President. He would undoubtedly give us the best and ablest administration of any candidate that could be chosen. We are for Wilson, Iowa's candidate for President, first, last, and all the time.

James F. Wilson for Vice President.

From the Des Moines Register.

General Grant is strengthened by gentlemen attempting to make out a case against him, and failing. The Republicans of the country have watched his course, know what he has done and left undone, where he has lagged, and where he has led, as well as these distinguished gentlemen of greater pretence. The political results of his Administration all have been able to see and able to comprehend. And it is not for Grant's enemies—enemies from personal motives, or from their own ambitions—to make them believe him different from what he is. His renomination, if the popular pulse is a safe indication, is certain and his re-election sure.

The next question is, who shall go upon the ticket with him? Mr. Colfax, it was thought for a while, would be the man; and he undoubtedly would have been, had he not played at his game of saying no when he meant yes until everybody was forced to think it was no longer a game. After several months of emphatic and solemn protestation that he did not want the office, and would not take it, he returns with a smile to say he didn't mean what he said and was playing coy only to be coaxed. We gave him up, when he asked to be, and are now perfectly resigned to the separation. We think the party can select a more available man and hope it will do it. We would prefer Blaine to Colfax. But our preferences above all other men is written in our caption. Our ticket, the one we shall advocate from now till the time of the Convention, and the one we hope to advocate afterward, is Grant and Wilson—General Grant for President, James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for Vice President. Quite a large number of the leading Republican journals of the nation, preferring him to Grant, are nominating him for President. For journals of the high character of which the Springfield *Republican*, the leading paper of New England, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the leading paper of the party in Pennsylvania, are types, to express such high regard for an Iowa statesman is a testimony significant and honoring, borne as it is to the man and solely to the credit of the man, uninfluenced neither by personal friendliness or neighborly location.

Eastern journals are none too swift to look to the West for merit, and are always laggard in recognizing it. But the fame James F. Wilson achieved in Congress was general,—the renown he there won national,—and long before he closed his career in that body the stature of his statesmanship had become such that all sections of the country recognized it cheerfully, no section grudgingly. To-day few men in the nation have the standing Mr. Wilson has won so honestly as his was. He is not talked of as a man of Iowa, but as one of the nation's men,—a man of the country. As such, the choice of many sections which know nothing of him personally, is turning to him for the first place upon the next Presidential ticket, against Grant. We are satisfied that Mr. Wilson would not be a candidate, for the friendship between the two gentlemen is sincere and strong, and Mr. Wilson's respect for the President is such as would lead him to reject any proposition which would put him into opposition with him. On the ticket with Grant he would lend strength to it such as few men could give it. It is probable he has no ambition in a Presidential direction. The country has been given to see that he seeks no office, and that his personal inclination has led him to refuse some of the highest places in the Government. But this only adds to his fitness, to his availability, and makes his candidacy all the more desirable. His strength would not be sectional. Eastern prejudices would not be against him. For the East has left off in inviting him to the ticket. His nomination would be the good fortune of the party, while Iowa would be proud to send a delegation to the National Convention to present for the Vice Presidency the name of the son who is first among her statesmen and first in the favor of her people.

AFTER THE PANORMO MURDER.

The Professor's Fellow-Boarder Shooting Himself Through the Head—Haunted by the Suspicion that He was Panormo's Murderer—The Suicide's Last Letter.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 29.

Isaac East, a fellow-boarder of Prof. Panormo, shot himself yesterday morning, in his room in the boarding house at Pineapple and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

At 11 o'clock the maid-servant went to his room to arrange it. On opening the door she found him on the floor in a pool of blood. She ran down to the sitting room screaming that "Mr. East had cut his throat." The boarders, of whom there are a number in the house, hastened to his room. They raised him up, and finding that he was not dead, placed him on the bed. A physician was summoned, who found that East had shot himself, the ball entering over the right temple and lodging behind the left eye. He was unwilling to probe the wound. East's wounds are mortal.

When it became known that Panormo's fellow-boarder had shot himself, the excitement was intense, as it was thought that he was the person who killed Panormo, and, driven by remorse, attempted to kill himself. This rumor was credited, as the landlady, on the inquest, when asked whether she knew of any trouble between Professor Panormo and any of the other boarders, replied that she did, but that it was not of any great moment. The gentleman to whom she alluded complained of Prof. Panormo's incessant playing of music, but on Prof. Panormo's changing his room, the trouble ended.

On the table in Mr. East's room was found the following letter, written in lead pencil:

> It is God's will that I should appear before him. He knows that I am innocent with regard to this foul murder of the poor departed Panormo. May be in time He will bring to justice the perpetrator of the misfortune. I have contemplated suicide for some time. I have dreaded the threats and derisions of my enemies. I have done some wrongs in this world, but, thank God, I have never spilled a drop of man's blood.
>
> I have prayed to my Maker for forgiveness, and trust He will forgive me. I also ask the Christian community to forgive and—

The *Sun* reporter visited the boarding-house, and was shown to the drawing-room. A number of ladies and gentlemen were seated around the room conversing about the unfortunate occurrence. They were evidently of the better class of boarders, being principally professional men and tradesmen. One of the gentleman, a New York merchant, said that Mr. East had been boarding at the house the past six weeks. He is an Englishman. All his relatives are in the old country. He was entrusted a few months ago with a sum of money, which he had lost, and was unable to give a satisfactory account of. This preyed on his mind until he was afflicted with a mania, imagining that detectives were pursuing him. I slept with him two nights, but became alarmed at his actions and changed my room. He would start up in his sleep and run in terror about the room.

When Mr. Panormo was killed, Mr. East became worse, and fancied that people were pointing at him as the murderer. On the night of the murder Mr. East was known to be in his bed. He rarely went out.

Yesterday morning, while he was bending over the stove, some money dropped from his vest pocket into the fire. While it was burning he turned around, and, after telling of his loss, said: "There goes my money; what have I left worth living for?" He then left the room, and this was the last seen of him until he was found dying in his room.

A Man on Trial for a Murder Committed Fifteen Years Ago.

The Iowa City *Republican* reports the following case as now engaging the attention of the Court there: A Bohemian, living in Madison Township, was arrested last Sunday to answer an indictment for a murder said to have been committed in this county some fifteen years ago. The particulars, as we ascertained them, were to the effect that the prisoner married a widow woman with four children, two of whom were little girls, aged respectively 7 and 9 years. These little girls were sent out on an errand for their stepfather, and returned without accomplishing their mission, which so enraged him that he took a club, and with it beat the youngest girl until life was extinct. He threatened the mother and other children with a like dreadful fate if they revealed to the public the fearful crime which he has committed; and thus by threats and intimidation, succeeded in suppressing, for fifteen long years, the particulars of this horrible tragedy. It was not until the little girl, who accompanied her sister on that ill-fated mission, had grown to womanhood, and felt safe under the protecting arm of a man who had made a solemn vow to cherish and protect her through life, that she appeared before the Grand Jury to make oath to the terrible scene she witnessed when but a child.

WISCONSIN.

Report of the New Board of Charities and Reforms.

Statistics of Crime and Pauperism—Poor Houses and Jails Exposed to Public View, and Horrible Sights Revealed.

Radical Change in the State Prison Proposed—State Charitable Institutions Spoken Well of.

Legislative Doings—St. Croix Land-Grant Renewal Asked—The Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.

Of all the reports and documents which have been laid on the desks of members this session, of which they have been having done up and sent home to their constituents, the one which will excite the most interest, and has already created the most sensation, is that which first made its appearance to-day,—the first report of the State Board of Charities and Reform,—consisting of the Hon. Willard Merrill, of Janesville; the Hon. William C. Allen, of Racine; the Hon. H. H. Giles, of Madison; the Hon. A. E. Elmore, of Green Bay; and Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde, of Milwaukee; with H. H. Giles, President; William C. Allen, Vice President; and Samuel D. Hastings, Secretary,—organized under a law passed by the Legislature of 1871, and which body, and especially through its Secretary, has been diligently at work for the last nine months, in getting at the facts in regard to the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the State and the several counties, and the statistics of pauperism and crime, with a view to remedying existing evils.

The Board have held twelve regular meetings, and fifty-five visits to State institutions, poor-houses, and jails have been made by the Board, one of its members, or by the Secretary. Its entire expenses, including salary, travelling expenses, printing, and postage, have been $1,742, the members getting no *per diem*. The report is a document of about 320 pages, written in rather diffuse style, but shows pains, taking research and conscientious effort to discover and amend what is within their reach.

The Board sent out circulars and questions to those supposed to have knowledge, in order to gather the variety of statistics they were directed to collect; but, for various reasons, have not been able to make them as complete or accurate as could be desired. Some of these figures may be of interest:

There are 22 county poor-farms in the State, containing an aggregate of 3,577½ acres; the estimated value is $113,420. The value of the buildings thereon is given as $154,500. The total value of personal property in poor-houses and county farms is given as $41,…, and the value of the entire property as $…. The entire number of inmates received in the county poor-houses during the year was 1,240. Of these, 777 were males, 463 females, and 229 children; 434 were native and 806 foreign-born. The number of poor persons reported or relieved by towns or otherwise at the public expense, outside of poor-houses, is …. It is estimated that the number receiving aid from County Treasuries is 5,000. The amount expended for the relief of the poor in the State during the year is:

Cost of County poor-houses	$ 70,553.00
Paid for relief of poor not in poor-houses, paid from County Treasuries	63,307.73
Amount reported by Town Clerks as paid from Town Treasuries	112,004.57
Total	241,865.35

The number of insane persons reported is 503, whom 107 are in the different poor-houses, and … in jails; of the remaining 271, 71 are reported as now inmates of the Hospital for the Insane; deducting whom would leave 431 for whom no suitable provision has been made, besides those not reported. The whole number of idiots reported is 247; of whom 29 are in poor-houses. The number of blind reported is 259, of whom 16 are in poor-houses, and 32 at the Institution for the Blind, or have been inmates of that Institution. The number of deaf and dumb reported is 373, of whom 7 are in poor-houses, and … are reported as now at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, or as having been there.

The investigations and reports of the Board in regard to the poor-houses and jails, of which all the former but four,—distant and recently opened,—and most of the latter, were visited, will arouse most interest, because they relate to a subject of which most of the people know next to nothing, and because some of the disclosures are most horrifying to all humane persons.

Descriptions are given of most of the poor-houses and jails,—there being a few "No. 1," and most "No. 2," and several "rejected," or altogether bad. The wonder is, that some of the very worst are in the wealthiest and most enlightened counties. Columbia, Dane, Iowa, … Lafayette are given credit for having the best poor-houses,—the … having a $35,000 three-story building, well enough furnished, and kept up; and in these and some others, those reduced to poverty could be made quite comfortable. A glimpse into one or two of the worse will show what room for improvement there is,—the most abhorrent features being the treatment of the insane poor.

In the Fond du Lac County poor-house, two insane women were chained in the yard to keep them from running away. Revolting as this appears, it was far preferable to having them shut in their cells, as the weather was very severe. Several others were confined in their cells. The cells were in a bad condition. The air was very impure and offensive, and the cells were far from being neat and clean. Several of the cells had nothing but straw on the floor, for beds. The Overseer informed the Board that the cells were cleaned but three times a week.

In the Jefferson County poor-house, the general appearance was neat, but some of the insane were in a most deplorable condition. One cell was occupied by a woman, probably about 30 years of age, who appeared to be entirely demented. She was lying in a corner of a cell on a bed of straw, rolled in a blanket, with no other clothing, in a most filthy condition. In the adjoining cell was a woman in a similarly disgusting plight. A third cell was occupied by two women, one in a bad condition, filthy in her person, the other, in a much better state, taking care of her companion. Still another cell was occupied by two women, both on straw, with a rough board partition or fence, four or five feet high, between them. Language cannot describe the filthy, disgusting condition of the cells and the inmates. The Overseer stated that it was not the custom to change the straw and give a thorough cleansing of the cells of the insane more than twice, and sometimes but once a week.

In Racine County the poor-house is very badly arranged. The basement is so wet in wet weather that the water has sometimes to be pumped out in the morning before a fire can be made in the kitchen. Two insane women occupy a room in this wet basement, and another room is occupied by a very old man, a pauper. Although there had been a long dry spell, when the place was visited, the floors in the basement were wet, and the boards in many places were much decayed. In some places, when walking across the floor, the water and mud would come up in the cracks between the boards. The drainage is exceedingly defective, most of the waste water and slops from the house being on the surface of the ground near the building. Among the inmates there is one insane man, who is kept confined all the time in a cell or cage, in a small wooden building adjoining the main building. He is very violent and destroys his clothes and bedding, so he is kept in his cage, on a heap of straw, in a state of nudity.

In the Rock County poor-house, there are six rooms occupied as sleeping apartments, without windows, and no chance for light or ventilation, except through the doors that open into a hall occupied the most of the time by a considerable number of individuals. One room in the second story contained eleven beds for twenty persons, and, although the room appeared to be clean, the air was very bad, with the windows all open. The bedsteads were of the oldest style, fastened with cords and swarming with bed-bugs. Much of the bedding was of a poor quality, nearly worn out, and many of the sheets and pillow-cases much soiled. The privy was in a very bad condition, sending forth a most offensive odor. The drainage is very deficient, and there was a great lack of neatness about the back yards and around the house. In one room, occupied by some old men, it was the opinion of every member of the Board that it contained a larger number of bugs, for its size, than any other place they had ever seen.

Discussing somewhat how high a standard of comfort a pauper is entitled to, the Board insist that the poor-house should be clean and neat; the inmates should have wholesome food, comfortable sleeping apartments, plenty of fresh air, and facilities for bathing; that there should be a flower and vegetable garden, trees and shrubbery; that there should be a proper classification of the inmates, the lack of which breeds great mischief. The confinement of the insane at poor-houses is protested against as unjust to them, and to others provided for there, and the brutal manner in which they are sometimes treated severely condemned. The Overseers are, however, generally spoken of as men who did the best they knew how and their facilities admitted.

Speaking of jails, the Board say:

Much as we have found to condemn in connection with the poor-houses of the State, we have found the jails even more obnoxious to unfavorable criticism. As a general rule, they are not proper places in which to confine human beings for any purpose. They are generally insecure, poorly constructed, deficient in drainage, with no proper ventilation, with no arrangements for bathing, with an insufficient supply of water, with cells gloomy, and, in some cases, damp and unhealthy. Many of the prisons where the prisoners can scarcely get the fresh air; with the privies so arranged that the inmates of the building are compelled night and day and night, to live in an atmosphere so offensive as to be intolerable to a person coming in from the outer world. These remarks do not apply to all. Some are defective in one respect, and some in another; and, in some few instances, there are buildings that are free from almost all objections. Were the inmates of our jails the worst of criminals, were they in all cases persons who had been fairly tried, found guilty, and justly sentenced, it would be an outrage upon their manhood, a disgrace to the people of the State, and a reproach to the civilization of the nineteenth century, to confine them in such places as many of our jails; but, when we remember that the occupants of our jails are mostly persons charged with crime, and that, too, of the lower types, and that the trial often shows them to be innocent,—that sometimes they are merely witnesses, held for some minor offence, sometimes mere boys and girls,—the outrage, the disgrace, and the reproach become a thousand-fold intensified. The chief evils seem to be inherent to our present criminal system, as connected with our jails. The whole system is a relic of the barbarous ages of the past, and the only wonder is, that it should have been allowed to exist so long unchallenged.

Green County is awarded the palm for the best jail, which is thus described:

The jail was built in 1870, is 32 by 40 feet, two stories high, and contains nine cells, eight of them 4 by 7 feet, one 14 feet square. The dwelling part is commodious, and the appointments good. The jail is of stone, lined inside with iron a quarter of an inch thick, and is two stories, with four cells on each floor; each cell will accommodate two prisoners; each cell has two beds, that are a kind of hammock, of iron, that turn up against the side in the daytime and are let down when used; the bedding and mattresses are good; each cell is of good size and well ventilated. The cells are in the centre of the jail, and open into a broad corridor, made by round iron bars running from the lower floor to the ceiling; the floor being made of heavy flat iron bars placed edgewise; outside of the corridors is a broad space, reaching to the outer walls of the jail. There are double doors leading from the dwelling part to the jail; the inner door has a very heavy bulge of iron bars, by means of which, on account of the corridor being made of iron bars, with spaces between, both stories of the jail can be distinctly seen before the door is opened. There are water-tanks in the attic, and the water is carried over the entire jail, keeping the water-closets clean and pure. The ventilation was excellent, the air pure, and everything was remarkably neat. There is, however, one serious defect. There is no place where persons held as witnesses, persons awaiting trial, and juvenile offenders can be confined separate and apart from hardened offenders who are serving out their time after being convicted of crime.

The Milwaukee House of Correction, where inmates are set to work after the manner of the State Prison, is spoken of as a model institution, and the establishment of three or four similar district prisons in the State is recommended. Of two or three of the hell-holes used as places of confinement, only paralleled by some parts of the basement of the Chicago Court House before the fire, I copy from descriptions:

Kenosha County.—This jail and its general arrangements are obnoxious to more criticism than any county jail in the State, and is a disgrace to any civilized community, and especially to the people of so intelligent and prosperous a county as Kenosha. The building is old, damp, and unhealthy. The drainage is imperfect; and the gases from the cesspool immediately at the door must be highly injurious to the health of the inmates. Insane women and criminal men associate together day and night.

La Crosse City Lock-up.—This is situated under a stone building, the first floor of which is used for an engine house, and the second floor for a Council chamber and offices for the city officials. The lock-up is entirely below the surface of the ground, and on three sides there is a solid stone wall or partition, with no opening to the air without. When the building was erected, there was an area on the fourth side, forming the entrance to the lock-up, and admitting some light and air to the hall into which the cells open. Recently a building for an office for the Chief of Police has been erected directly over this area, thus shutting out almost entirely the light and air. A more dismal, uncomfortable, and unhealthy place than its hall can hardly be conceived. Completely under ground, no ventilation, but dim light, damp, mouldy, with a foul smell from the privy, with water standing on the floor in a corner of the room used for washing purposes, but bad as it is, the cells in which the inmates are frequently confined are very much worse. They were so dark that it was impossible to see anything in them without a candle or lamp. No light or fresh air can possibly find a way into these cells from the outside world. The place is not considered secure unless the inmates are locked in their cells.

Winnebago County.—The jail was built in 1859 and 1860 of stone and brick, and contains nine cells, 5 feet 2 inches by 10 feet. It is situated under the Court House. At the time of the visit, in August, the jail contained eight inmates, two insane men, one woman, two boys, and three men. The insane men are usually kept confined in their cells, but at the time of the visit one of these men was chained in the Court House yard. The cells are in the centre of the building, with a hall on each side, into which they open. The north hall was occupied by two insane men and the woman. The insane men were locked in their cells, and the woman had the liberty of the hall. The woman is awaiting trial on a charge of an attempt to kill. The appearance of this north hall was bad. The cells were in a bad condition, and there was a general look of untidiness and discomfort. The privies were in the worst possible condition; the odor from the vault was almost suffocating. There is no yard where the prisoners can get fresh air and exercise, and the foul air from the privies having no way to escape rendered the jail a most unsuitable place in which to confine human beings. The jail contains a dungeon, which it is hoped is never occupied. The windows of the hall occupied by prisoners are in the outer wall of the building, on a level with the ground, so that persons on the outside can freely communicate with those on the inside, and supply them with liquors, poisons, or with tools to effect their escape. This jail ought to be abandoned at once, and the inmates put in some other jail until a more suitable place can be prepared.

Many important reforms in the management of our jails are suggested and enforced from other reports, to prevent the immorality and injustice of which they are prolific. It is urged that witnesses, or merely suspected persons, or young offenders should never be confined with convicted criminals; that speedy trials should be insured; that jails should be well ventilated, clean and comfortable, for the detention of witnesses and persons charged with crime; and that for persons sentenced for crime, there should be distinct prisons, where they shall be required to work, and reformatory and elevating influences shall be brought to bear. In the meantime the Board urge:

Let all be done that can be to make the jails now in existence as comfortable as possible. Let efforts be made to improve the drainage and ventilation, and to remove the offensive odors from badly-constructed privies, so that the health of the inmates will not be so seriously endangered. Let care be taken to keep the jails clean, and free from vermin. Provide the inmates with an abundant supply of water, that they may keep their persons clean. See that they have comfortable places in which to sleep, and that their bed clothes are kept clean. Where there are no yards, and the jail is so situated that yards can be made, they should be provided at once. As far as possible the different inmates, and especially the different classes of inmates, should be kept separate.

The State institutions are all reported in good condition and well managed, and no radical changes are suggested, except in the management of the State Prison, which, it is urged, should be put under the control of a Board of Trustees, like the other State institutions, and the Commissioner appointed by them, instead of being nominated by a political convention and elected every two years; and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, where, it is insisted, some means of employment for the children should be provided, to train them in habits of industry, and a law to provide for them the guardianship of a State Agent, is recommended.

The total cost to the State of its charitable and correctional institutions (excepting the Northern Hospital for the Insane) has been:

State Prison	$856,862
Institution for the Blind	125,848
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	289,969
Hospital for the Insane	997,962
Industrial School for Boys	277,674
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	274,707
	$2,832,870

The value of the real and personal property, as returned by the officers, is:

State Prison	$453,226
Hospital for the Insane	877,319
Institution for the Blind	150,294
Industrial School for Boys	130,283
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	111,330
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	43,209
	$1,894,649

The establishment of an industrial school for girls is earnestly advocated.

THE LEGISLATURE

Has done little of importance since my last. The recess proposition does not meet very much favor. The Senate has postponed its consideration to Friday. By that time the members will have learned of a grand party to be given them on the 9th, to which they will be invited to bring their wives and daughters, and that, with other influences, will be likely to settle the question in favor of staying here till the work is done.

There was a lively debate in the Assembly to-day on a memorial to Congress for the renewal of the land grant to aid in building a road from the St. Croix to Superior and Bayfield. At the beginning of the session, two memorials were introduced,—one for a renewal on the old route, the other for a diversion to the Chippewa Valley. The two interests have been harmonized, and word comes from Washington that, with the support of such a memorial as this, the prospects for retaining the land for railroads building in this State are favorable. Messrs. Brown and Spooner—the latter making his maiden speech—ably championed the cause of the settlers in Northwestern Wisconsin, who had gone thither on the faith of this land-grant, and the railroads it was to build. Mr. Moxon, who wants to get a slice for a missionary farm-mortgage interest, tried to delay action, but found himself in a decided minority, though reinforced by Mr. Rowe, who declared all such grants a diabolical outrage; and the memorial passed almost unanimously, and will doubtless be concurred in by the Senate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The latest proposition for testing the constitutionality of the anti-special-legislation Constitutional Amendment is to pass a bill authorizing the State Superintendent to apportion school moneys to a certain town, and, on his refusal, in consequence of the Constitutional Amendment prohibition, to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus*, and have the question tested in that way.

PLUS.

SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINE.

Announcement of His Retirement from the Management of the Company.

The following correspondence, announcing the retirement of General Robert C. Schenck from his position as one of the Directors of the Emma Mining Company, was published in the city article of the London *Times* on the 12th instant:

EMMA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, Jan. 10, 1872.

SIR: The Directors have no desire to thrust the affairs of this Company unnecessarily before the public, as they have every reason to be highly satisfied with the position and prospects of the Company; but the remarks made by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, and published on Friday last, cannot be passed over in silence, or shareholders might be induced to sacrifice their property in the belief that they had been deceived. As the *Times* has lent the weight of its great circulation to the depreciatory remarks, it seems not unreasonable to request that you will publish something of an explanation, and I beg to inclose a letter received from General Schenck on his resignation of his position as Director, which I have his full permission to make public. It was a matter of great regret to all of us to lose General Schenck's straightforward honesty and shrewdness at our Board; but you will observe that he left from motives creditable to himself—duty to his Government and loyalty to his party; that he left with unabated confidence in the prospects of the company, and that he "dissolved connection" not, as stated by the *Times* correspondent, "with the company," but only with the management. The extracts the *Times'* correspondent makes from the White Pine *News*, to the effect that the late owners "had gutted the mine," and that there was to be "some of the tallest lawing ever known" as to its ownership, would be entirely unworthy of notice but for the *Times* circulating them. Against litigation for the title we are guaranteed by the vendors, and the very "tall lawing" has resolved itself into an offer to accept £3,000 as settlement of the claim to a property just sold for a million sterling, a sufficient proof of the nature of the claim made. If the mine has been "gutted," the operation has been somewhat incomplete, for, beside the large masses of ore known to remain at the date of purchase, more has been discovered since, and of a still richer character; but these matters of detail will be more fully explained to the shareholders, who are really the parties interested, and not the public. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Chairman of Directors of the Emma Mining Company (Limited).

[Inclosure.]

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I hereby resign my place as a Director of the Emma Silver Mining Company, and request you to communicate the notice of the fact to the Board at their next meeting. In thus withdrawing from the trust reposed in me, I desire to express to my associates in the management of the Company my sincere and high appreciation of each and every one of them as gentlemen of distinguished business character, with whom it has been to me a pleasure to be connected. My resignation is upon grounds purely personal to myself. In consenting to become a Director, I knew that I but exercised a private and individual right, in no way incompatible with public or official duty; but I prefer to take away from some who have criticised me even a pretext for their comments or attacks. I beg, therefore, to record my assurance to you and the other members of the Board that I continue to have the fullest confidence in the value and profitableness of the property they have in charge, in which I still hold all the shares I have been able to take. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq., M. P., Chairman, &c.

—The benevolent ladies of Newark, N. J., have established a day nursery for children under the age of 5 years, with a view of benefiting mothers who cannot afford the luxury of "female help," and who may wish to spend the day in shopping or visiting friends, without being burdened with infants. The cost per week, including Sunday, is not to exceed seventy cents.

MONTANA.

How to Go There—The Settlers—Miners—Character of the Country—Gold Mines.

Virginia City—Helena—Bozeman City—Three Forks of the Missouri—Salubrity.

Crow Indians—Bannack Indians—The Yellowstone Country—Remarkable Discoveries—Census.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HELENA, W. T., Jan. 10.

The Territory of Montana is now reached by way of Corinne, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Before the said road was built, it could only be visited after a long and tedious trip by way of the Missouri River, or by an old-fashioned overland journey in wagons drawn by mules, horses, oxen, or cows. For, be it known, the Western settlers, when they move West, frequently yoke up their cows and have them work their passage across the plains and over the mountains. Every summer sees long trains of wagons belonging to emigrants winding their way Westward, loaded with household goods, and everything necessary for the new settlement in the land of the mountains.

THE SETTLERS.

Montana is, for the most part, settled up by people from Missouri and Minnesota. One would scarcely expect to see a vigorous emigration from so new a State as Minnesota, but such is the fact. Fully one-third of the people in Montana have, at one time or other, lived in the State of Minnesota. They are good citizens—enterprising and industrious—and, for the most part, engaged in teaching. The people who came to this Territory from Missouri are mostly farmers, and constitute the bone and sinew of our settlements. The miners are from all parts of the country, and many of them have done well in the mines during the past three or four years. It was at one time supposed that mining would always be the principal business of the great majority of settlers in this Territory, but this idea is exploded, and it is now conceded on all hands that Montana will be by far the finest agricultural State west of the Rocky Mountains, with perhaps the exception of California. Its valleys are all rich and productive; there are many streams of pure and fresh water; and there is an abundance of timber for all purposes whatever. In addition, there are fine mines of coal and gold. The gold discoveries here are, in fact, what led to the settlement of this section of the continent. The whole country west of Dakota, and east of Washington Territory and Oregon, was known as Idaho. This was divided, and the Territory of Montana duly organized, by an act of Congress.

THE GOLD MINES

Were discovered as early as 1850, by a party of pioneers who were passing across the country to Oregon; and their existence was almost forgotten, when they were rediscovered in 1860, and miners commenced flocking to this land of promise. Discoveries were made in 1861, 1862, and 1863, and the place-diggings on Alder Gulch were found to be of surpassing richness. It will scarcely do to tell how rich they were.

VIRGINIA CITY

Was built on this gulch, and there it stands to-day, a pleasant town, built on the hill-side and along the course of a small stream, and filled with comfortable houses of the cottage pattern. These houses are mostly built of wood, and fires are by no means infrequent. This is the Capital of the Territory, and the residence of His Excellency Governor Potts, who seems to get along very well in his new sphere of action. The inhabitants of Virginia City are as hospitable as can well be imagined. Living remote from the great business centres, almost isolated at times from the whole outside world, the people are thrown upon their own resources for amusement, and it need scarcely be said they make the most of these resources. They have a theatre, at which amateur actors make their appearance on stated occasions, and the plays are by no means poorly rendered. Balls and dances are not uncommon, and the rosy-cheeked girls in that far off land are "fair to look upon." The Masonic Hall, in Virginia City, is perhaps the best-built edifice in the Territory. It is made of brown stone, neatly ornamented, and presents a fine appearance, being situated on the main street.

HELENA,

On Last Chance Gulch, is the largest town in the Territory, containing perhaps 4,000 inhabitants. This city, like your own, has been stricken by the fire-fiend, and proportionately it was as great a fire as yours. This event took place in the winter of 1868-'69, and almost all traces of it have now disappeared. It has been built up better than it was before, and we have a hotel which is a credit to any section. In this gulch, too, there has been a great amount of gold taken out, and the works which are carried on here are very extensive, acres and acres of ground having been worked over and torn up, and long lines of sluice-boxes, looking like immense grasshoppers, way up on stilts, stretched over the whole face of the country. Without doing it injustice, Helena may be denominated a fast town, gambling being carried on in the most public manner, and a long vista of drinking saloons lines the main street. This street is built along the course of what was a creek, and consists of a number of not bad-looking curves. Here we find some fine families, and on the hill-top some neat churches. The roughs by no means have it all their own way, though one might well think so at first glance, seeing all the gambling houses in full blast.

Helena is emphatically a mining town; its principal interests are mining interests, and everything tends toward their development. Huge miners' boots are hung out as signs; gunpowder and nitro-glycerine are kept on sale; safety-fuse has a market value; and piles of boulders are seen on the outskirts of the city,—for city it is, in spite of everything. Liquor saloons, gambling saloons, and other saloons which shall be nameless, flaunt their gay colors and disreputable proceedings in the face of day. A dim, hazy atmosphere, peculiar to the mountain region, hangs over all, and, way down in the valley in front of the city, and miles away, flows the Missouri River,—here a fine mountain stream,—on its way toward the Gulf of Mexico, more than 4,000 miles distant.

BOZEMAN CITY

is, perhaps, the place of most importance next after Helena. It is located near the head of Gallatin Valley, in a fine agricultural region, and is really a nice country village. The Northern Pacific Railroad will pass near this place. At the lower end of this valley, which is some 30 miles long, the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers join, and form the Missouri River. They are commonly known by the name given to them by Lewis and Clark, in their exploration of this country in 1804, 1805, and 1806, as the "Three Forks of the Missouri." The Missouri runs first almost due north, then makes a great and magnificent bend towards the east, then continues its course in a south-easterly direction until it reaches the Mississippi, above St. Louis, a proud, and bold, and mighty stream.

PROSPECTIVE STATEHOOD.

There is no doubt about the fact that, before many years, Montana will be a State in the Union, able to take rank with the foremost. Everything tends this way. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will develop a new country, and bring in settlers to this land, which only need a fostering hand to make it bear fruits worthy of the nation. There is, perhaps, no more healthy locality in America; the pure mountain breezes drive away disease, and the frosts strangle at once everything that looks like malaria in any shape. Fevers are almost unknown.

INDIANS.

About two miles from Bozeman is Fort Ellis, a military post, where there is a considerable force of cavalry stationed. Some 30 miles from this place, on the Yellowstone River, is the agency for the Crow Indians; and here, every fall, the Crows assemble to receive their goods from the Government. They come in after their fall hunt for buffalos, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000. They have an immense number of skins, which they sell to the trader, who sends them to Fort Benton, which is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri River, and they are sent thence, during the summer months, to St. Louis. Of late a large number of robes have been sent to Virginia City, thence to Corrinne, and thence to Omaha.

The Crows are at present friendly with the whites. There are two things that make them so: The first is, they receive presents from the Government; and the second is their fear of the Sioux Indians, who live below them, on the head-waters of the Big Horn River, and all along through the northern portion of Wyoming Territory. It is a fine sight to see the Crow Indians on their reservations, near the Yellowstone, after one of their annual buffalo-hunts. All along the course of the stream, half-hidden by the bushes, as far as the eye can see, are their conical-shaped tents, made of dressed buffalo-skins, the hair having all been chafed off by the little adzes used by the squaws. On the plains near by are thousands and thousands of ponies. Add to this 2,000 or more dogs, continually barking and snarling, and a person may get some idea of the scene. The young squaws work, and the young bucks, rigged out in all their finery, strut about camp, singing their songs, and feeling as big, and looking as disgusting as any civilized squirt and popinjay.

The Crow Indians have no friends among the savages, except the Bannacks. Between these tribes the greatest good feeling exists; and certainly, if there is a good tribe of Indians on this continent, the Bannacks are entitled to that name. They are under a Chief named Tindoy, who is as fine an Indian as is now living. These Indians have always been friendly to the whites, and, being very poor, are correspondingly virtuous. They commit no robberies or murders, and always seem on the best of terms with everybody. In summer they fish in Snake River; then move north through Virginia City, accompanying the Crows in their buffalo-hunt; and then drift back across the mountains down as far as Soda Springs, in Idaho, and in that neighborhood remain during the winter. They are great friends of the Snake, or Shoshonie, tribe of Indians,—the members of the two tribes frequently intermarrying. A large number of these Indians accompanied Colonel Brackett's command, which went to Montana in the summer of 1869.

The Crows have done a little something towards farming on their reservation, and it is to be hoped they will not weary of well-doing. They certainly have a fine reservation, and one which, if it were owned by an equal number of white people, would soon be covered over with smiling farms and comfortable houses, and yielding all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Above the reservation, and near the head-waters of the Yellowstone, some wonderful discoveries were made last summer and summer before. An immense number of hot springs were found, and a beautiful lake. At Fire Hole Basin, the party of explorers spent considerable time, and here they found the Grand Geyser, which is one of the most striking curiosities found in this wonderful region. This geyser plays only at intervals of thirty-six hours; and, when in active operation, is said to be grand beyond description. With scarcely any preliminary warning, it throws a column of hot water 200 feet high. This column is 8 feet in diameter. The column is held there for several minutes, showing the immense force which is pressing up from beneath. It returns to the basin in a shower of mist. Another geyser, known as "Old Faithful," throws a column of water, at least 6 feet across, to the height of 150 feet, and maintains it there for 15 minutes at a time. It plays regularly at intervals of about an hour. It is said that Americans will some day refer to this district of country as the most wonderful in America, or perhaps on the globe. Beside it, the splendors of Niagara and the magnificent heights of Yosemite "pale their ineffectual fires." Certainly, no region of equal extent can begin to compare with its wild canons, great hot springs, and singular bathing-pools. The Indians believe it to be the mouth of Hell.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTS.

The last census makes the number of inhabitants in Montana in 1870 amount to 20,594. It may be, and probably is, somewhat greater at the present time, though no great amount of immigration has taken place within the last year. When the Northern Pacific Railroad reaches the Territory, a new order of things will take place. The number of farmers in search of new homes will be multiplied, and our young and vigorous mountain-home will receive a fair share of settlers. There is a great deal of good land lying idle in the West, though none is better than that which is found within the boundaries of Montana. The hill-sides are covered with rich grasses, on which the buffalo still subsist in the northern portion. No finer tame cattle can be found any where than those of Montana. Wheat, barley, and oats do well, and all the hardy vegetables of the North. Corn, melons, cucumbers, and the more delicate plants do not thrive, as the frosts, late in the spring and early in the autumn, are apt to nip them.

SIDNEY.

THE MISSOURI MOVEMENT.

What Horace Greeley Says About it.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 29.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.

In the summer of 1870, a Republican State Convention was held in Missouri. A division of sentiment was soon developed on two questions: 1. Protection *vs.* Free Trade; 2. Complete Amnesty *vs.* Disfranchisement,—the State Constitution, framed in 1865, having sweepingly disfranchised all who had favored the Rebellion. The "Liberals," so-called, framed a resolve on the Tariff question which the Regulars accepted; so the two grounds of difference were reduced to one. The Liberals presented an Amnesty resolve which the Regulars rejected, but offered to leave the question open, to be decided at the polls,—each voter saying yes or no to Universal Amnesty, as he should see fit. We thought then, and think still, that this should have been accepted; that, since it was already morally certain that all the Democrats and nearly half the Republicans would vote for and carry Amnesty at all events, there was no excuse for dividing the Republican party on this question. The Liberals, however, bolted and put up an independent ticket which all the Democrats supported, of course, and which was overwhelmingly elected. Just ponder these figures:

1864. *President*	Lincoln	72,750	M'Clellan	31,678
1866. *School Supt.*	Parker	62,187	Williams	40,958
1868. *Governor*	M'Clurg	82,107	Phelps	63,780
1868. *President*	Grant	85,671	Seymour	56,788
1870. *Governor*	M'Clurg	82,884	G. Brown	104,771
Gratz Brown (Liberal) over M'Clurg				41,917

At this election several amendments to the proscriptive Constitution of 1865 were voted on with the following result:

May Rebels vote?—Yes, 117,858; no, 16,866.
May they hold office?—Yes, 112,795; no, 16,721.

Complete Amnesty carried by more than six to one.

Four Democrats, two Liberals (one of them a Democrat in all but name), and three Republicans were chosen to Congress, with a Legislature whereby Frank Blair was sent to the United States Senate.

When the canvass was proceeding, President Grant was induced to remove certain Federal officers who favored the Liberal movement, and appoint Regulars in their stead. This interference, however well intended, only served to add fuel to the raging flames. Between Thirty and Forty Thousand Republicans, many of whom had fought gallantly for the Union, voted the Liberal ticket; and, of these, a large portion were present or represented in the Convention at Jefferson City last week, which called a Mass National Convention of Liberal Republicans to meet at Cincinnati on the 6th of May next, and nominate candidates for President and Vice President. We mean to avoid prophecy, but it is very safe to assume that this Convention will *not* renominate General Grant. And, since it is morally certain that the Democrats, as a party, intend to evince this year that simple common sense which they displayed in 1870 in Missouri, and which was "conspicuous by its absence" in their nomination and canvass of 1868, he is very rash who undertakes now to predict the issue of the Presidential struggle before us, proclaiming that nothing but death can prevent the election of this or that candidate. To say the least, the political atmosphere is hazy, and they who would be esteemed weatherwise will predict with caution.

—"Then the *Tribune* is going with the 'Bolters'?"

No; the *Tribune* is likely to be *against* the Bolters, since they are almost certain to make hostility to Protection one of the planks of their platform, and *that* the *Tribune* can never abide, no matter who may be the rival candidates for President. Now that Emancipation is a fixed fact, Impartial Suffrage nearly so, and Universal Amnesty inevitable, there is no remaining National issue which is half so important in the view of the *Tribune* as that of Protection *vs.* Free Trade. We have no shadow of doubt that the overthrow of Protection would be speedily followed (as in 1816-'20, and again in 1833-'7) by a sweeping industrial collapse and commercial bankruptcy, which would carry hunger and distress into the homes of millions of our countrymen. To such a calamity, the *Tribune* cannot contribute, even passively, for any conceivable consideration.

But the *Tribune's* good wishes did not, any more than General Grant's proscription of Liberals, save the Missouri Regulars from overwhelming defeat in 1870; and the portents of coming disaster are such that it would be treason to ignore them. While our lifelong adversaries appear to be acting, or preparing to act, with wisdom and politic liberality, those who have the running of the regular Republican machine seem to us bent on blindly, madly rushing on disaster. To instance but two points: they are blundering sadly in their higgling, grudging, mean-souled dealing with the subject of Amnesty, and in their attempts to brand every one as anti-Republican who does not favor the renomination of General Grant.

Let us consider first the subject of amnesty:

The House, at its former session, passed a measure of comprehensive though not universal Amnesty, by a very decisive vote. That measure has now been two months before the Senate. Ex-Governor Vance was last year chosen a Senator from North Carolina. Having been a member of Congress before 1861, and since a rebel General, and Governor, he is ineligible; but the Amnesty bill, as it passed the House, would allow him to take the seat to which he was unquestionably elected. But Joseph C. Abbott, his Republican predecessor, wants that seat; and the fact that he was badly beaten by Vance in the late election does not seem to him of any consequence. So, at Abbott's suggestion, an amendment is made to the House bill by the Senate which excludes Governor Vance from the seat and constrains him to resign; Mr. Abbott evidently calculating that this is one point made toward his own admission to the coveted post! Of course, the Senate can put in Abbott, or the Grand Duke Alexis, if it will; but North Carolina has chosen neither of them, as the whole world must know. And the amendment of the House bill expressly to exclude him whom she *has* elected, is one of the wrongs which a dominant party can perpetrate, but by which it surely treasures up wrath against the day of wrath, which it hastens and intensifies. If you doubt it, read once more the vote above by which Missouri expunged proscription from her Constitution. If votes have any meaning, D. C. Giddings is the Member elect to the seat which William T. Clark holds, and evidently means to hold to the end, by virtue, not of a majority in his district, but of a Republican majority in the House. Of course, that majority can gratify him; but it will cost the Republican cause more than any dozen carpet-baggers' necks are worth.

Now, with regard to the Presidency, we say that, if the issue is to be so made up that only those who prefer General Grant to all other men are to count on the Republican side, everybody else on the other, we shall mortally hate to sit up for the returns the night after election. We appeal to all who are familiar with the currents of opinion outside of official circles to sustain our position. General Grant may be stronger than any Republican; he doubtless has more supporters than any other; yet no judicious friend would wish him pitted against all who would prefer some one else to him. Yet those who engineer his canvass seem determined to make up exactly that issue. Consider how successive Republican Conventions have been managed in this State on the assumption that those termed "Fenton" men were to be proscribed as enemies because they were charged with desiring some other candidate for next President than the incumbent. Suppose the charge well-founded, had they not a right to such a choice? And was it not madness to draw the lines against them because of it? Yet scores of competent, worthy men have been ejected from office on no other pretext than their alleged repugnance to the renomination of General Grant.

"O this is only an office-holders' quarrel," says a contemporary; "the people don't care who is Postmaster." Absolutely, perhaps, they do not. But, when they learn that A was put out, and B put in, because A worked and voted with them at the last contest for delegates to a nominating convention, while B was against them, they *will* care. And, if they are given to understand that this proscription is a fair sample of what they are to expect for the next four years, it is not safe to count too far upon their indifference.

Men and brethren! a new leaf must be turned over, or there are breakers ahead. The proposed Cincinnati Convention may prove a fiasco, or it may name the next President. If you desire the latter, you may well pray that Roscoe Conkling & Co. shall have the running of the Grant machine for a few months longer.

Democratic Opinion of Mr. Colfax.

From the Gettysburg (Pa.) Star.

Vice President Colfax, who, in consequence of impaired health, had announced his determination to retire to private life at the close of his present term, has reconsidered his purpose at the urgent solicitation of leading Republicans. His health has materially improved during the last year, and wishing it to be distinctly understood that he does not seek a renomination, he has given his friends to understand that he will not feel at liberty to decline a nomination for the Vice Presidency, should it be tendered to him by the Republican National Convention. Mr. Colfax, whose principles seem to be a part of his very life and being, steadfast, earnest, and unwavering, outspoken, and unfaltering, in season and out of season, in whose constancy every Republican in the land feels a personal reliance, is not apt to be a favorite with Democratic editors. Hence, the following comments from the St. Louis *Republican*, the leading Democratic paper of the West, on the proposed renomination of Mr. Colfax, is in the highest degree complimentary to his purity and integrity:

Putting aside the extreme radicalism of Mr. Colfax, of which he has as large a stock as any man in the nation, and he may be set down as not only an objectionable, but a decidedly strong candidate. He has presided over the Senate with considerable ability and more than the usual amount of impartiality; he is not known to have had any connection with rings and speculations, and a uniformly courteous manner to all with whom he has been thrown in contact has made him a host of friends, even in the ranks of his political opponents. Of his nomination there seems now to be no question, and it is equally certain that he will add very materially to the strength of the Grant ticket before the people.

It is only just to presume that when the honor was declined in advance the declination was perfectly sincere, and intended to be permanent. The Vice President has occupied a sufficient number of high positions to satisfy the reasonable ambition of any man; he has not, so far as we are aware, accumulated so much as a moderate competency, and his health has been seriously impaired by overwork. It is therefore natural that he should be ready to withdraw from the excitement and toil of exalted position, and in more quiet pursuits seek substantial happiness, an ampler fortune, and the necessary repose of body and mind.

INSURANCE.

Adjusting & Collecting Agency OF T. L. MILLER,
OFFICES; 45 South Desplaines-st., 374 Wabash-av.

Persons having claims against Insolvent Insurance Companies that are in the hands of Receivers and Assignees, should see that they are properly before such officers.
I shall leave for the East the coming week, and visit each Company against which I have claims—
To see that the claims are properly before the officers;
To ascertain the ability of each Company;
And to learn, so far as I can, as to the management.
Claims placed in my hands will receive my personal attention.
Charges will be 1 per cent on amount collected.
I will take claims against such companies as are offering compromises, at a per cent on net amount above the offers made.
T. L. MILLER.

INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

Knickerbocker Insurance Co., of Chicago.
The Executive Committee, representing several hundred policy holders in said Company, respectfully request those parties to deposit immediately their policies and renewal certificates in M. A. Rorke & Son's Law Office, No. 57 Central Union Block, and receive from Messrs. Dent & Black, now retained as Attorneys, and of Counsel for the said associated policy-holders, proper vouchers for their personal papers and policies delivered. F. S. BALCH, A. SHOENINGER, W. R. PATTERSON, and M. A. RORKE, Committee.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES,
$1,500 to $2,000,
WANTED THIS MORNING,
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 336 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8, and 12 months.
R. D. STILES, 334 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.
A limited amount of adjusted claims against the State, and Allemania Ins. Co. of Cleveland, wanted for cash. People's of San Francisco for sale.
J. E. JOHNSON, 55 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates.
I will pay the highest market price for $20,000.
JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

German of Cleveland.
We will buy policies in this Company for cash.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Lamar of Chicago.
Policy-holders and attorneys having claims for collection are requested to call on
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

WE WILL BUY
REPUBLIC INS. CO.'S
Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.
HERDMANN & LARMINIE, 36 South Canal-st., Room 4.

INSURANCE.
WANTED—Policies and claims against the Lamar, People's, Republic, Occidental and Putnam Insurance Companies for cash. Apply to
JAMES BAXTER & CO., 56 Central Union Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPIROMETERS,
Galvanic Batteries, Elastic Stockings, Ear Trumpets.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries.

NOTICE.
STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 215 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

Vault Doors.
BEARD & BRO., St. Louis.
F. H. MERRITT, Agt, 36 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
IN THIS CITY,
To Rent, and Furniture for sale, or a Partner Wanted.
An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED.

JOB COMPOSITORS!
Three STRICTLY COMPETENT JOB MEN can have permanent "sits," and ONLY THOSE need apply.
SPALDING & CO., 103 Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO BUY
Boots and Shoes
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
On and after Tuesday, the first day of February, we will sell the best and most complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the city at a great reduction in prices, for the next few weeks. This is no sale for the purpose of running off shop-worn goods, as our goods are all new and fresh, being made since the fire, in the latest styles, of the best materials and workmanship. We mean business, and will so satisfy those favoring us with a call by giving them prices on goods that will defy competition.
NASH & BURKE,
292 West Madison-st.
(Formerly cor. Lake and Seate-sts.)

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHACE & ABELL,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate,
Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold.
Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected.
OFFICE: 326 Wabash-av.
Purchase money mortgages wanted by CHACE & ABELL.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.
Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

To Printers!
The Great Western Type Foundry,
50 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Is now furnishing Brevier and Nonpareil Sorts of Farmer & Little's body. Also Nonpareil, Johnson's body. Four Type Machines in operation. All orders for body or Job Type promptly filled, as well as all other articles needed in a printing office.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

5 SPECIALTIES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first-class dealers in this city.
True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Style of Neck Dress.
N. B.—Five novelties just out. Dover Cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Samson Braces, Patent Pantaloon Drawers (red stamp), Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Regent Street Scarf.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 800 Broadway, New York.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & HOYT'S, 130 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STILL SELLING,
FIVE HUNDRED COPIES A DAY
EVERYBODY IS READING
That Most Popular Novel,
MY WIFE AND I;
OR,
HARRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY.
An American Tale for the Times.
By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
"It is one of her very best."—(Scribner's Monthly.)
"This, her latest work, is incomparably her best. It is a novel, and a very interesting one. It is full of thought, and purpose and feeling."—(Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.
478 pages, 12mo. Illustrated.
Extra Cloth, Stamped Cover. Price, $1.75.
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be mailed postpaid on receipt of price, by
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.

PROF. CLARKE'S NEW POEM,
"THE BURNING OF CHICAGO," is now ready. It is decidedly the greatest poem of the age, and the noblest monument ever erected to any city, ancient or modern:—
"A monument which not the gnawing tooth
Of wind or rain, or the rough flight of time
Through years innumerable, can destroy;
But which shall stand as long as earth endures!"
CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 143 Warren-av., Chicago. Retails for 25c.; 8 copies for $1.00. Agents wanted.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks Wanted.
$10,000 Chamber of Commerce (or any part).
$5,000 West Division Railway.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 336 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN.
$50,000 in sums to suit, on good business property.
D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

BANKING.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER,
Will open a BRANCH OFFICE at
25 CANAL-ST.,
Between Washington and Randolph, February 5, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1872.
I have this day associated with me Mr. HARRY T. HOSKING for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale Fish Business in Chicago. The name of our firm after this date will be WALLEY & HOSKING.
SAM. P. WALLEY,
HARRY T. HOSKING.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between James Berry and Louis Dumoulin, under the firm name of James Berry & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm are transferred to James Berry.
JAMES BERRY.
LOUIS DUMOULIN.
James Berry will continue the business heretofore conducted by James Berry & Co. JAMES BERRY.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Hibben & Co. having dissolved by limitation, Wm. B. Maddux, Cincinnati, Ohio, withdraws, withdrawal to date from Jan. 1, 1872. Business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners under old firm name. GEO. HIBBEN, Chicago. LEWIS MADDUX, New York.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Freedman & Schutz is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the business.
BEN. FREEDMAN.
Feb. 1, 1872.

FOR SALE.

MARBLE MANTELS,
CHEAP. A great sacrifice. Wishing to close out my business, preparatory to a visit to Italy, I will sell my entire stock of finished Mantels at very low figures. Call and examine immediately. AUSTIN DOUGHERTY, rear 299 West Madison-st., Chicago, (formerly 209 West Madison-st.)

BRICKS.

BRICKS.
I have a few hundred thousand of superior Red and White Bricks, large size, which I can deliver immediately at market rates. Call at my office and examine samples.
JOSEPH M. LYONS, 105 South Clinton-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY,
Music Dealers and Importers of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Wabash-av., cor. Sixteenth-st.
RETAIL BRANCH: 287 West Madison-st.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S
Wonderful Discovery
BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER
Of Waukesha, Wis.
Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.
J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot,
730 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

TAX ADJUSTING AGENCY.

W. J. ONAHAN,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Office, 58 Central Union Block,
N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
Taxes adjusted and paid.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FURS.

MINK FURS
AT
Great Bargains
BREWSTER, Furrier,
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,
State and Twentieth-sts.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:10 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	7:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	8:00 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:30 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*2:25 p m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:00 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Pacific Night Express	*9:00 p m	†7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co's Office, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	10:10 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:50 p m
Pacific night express	*10:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:20 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
GreenBay express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Green Bay	*9:30 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays &. ‡Mondays &.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	5:00 a m	7:15 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	5:00 a m	7:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:40 p m	9:10 a m

‡Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. ¶Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.
The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:
Three 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns.
Five travelling forges (field).
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
58 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
270 Starr's revolvers; calibre, .44.
110 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms, are in fair order.
171,000 cap pouches; 10,000 waist belts; 2,500 bayonet scabbards; 3,000 cartridge boxes and belt plates; 15,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's); calibre, 52; good and new.
800,000 percussion caps (musket).
30 artillery elevating screws; 1,000 old shovels; 200 picks; 150 scythes and snaths; cartridge paper; horse medicines; worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; and 4,300 files—requiring recutting.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores.
Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROF. RICHARDS'
Grand Scientific Lectures!
ON THE WEST SIDE.
Second Baptist Church,
Cor. Morgan and Monroe-sts.
SCIENCE, INSTRUCTION, AMUSEMENT
Combined, forming an exhibition of such DAZZLING BEAUTY as to surpass the WONDERS OF MAGIC. Secure Tickets immediately if you would be sure of a seat.
THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1, 1872,
THE MATTER KING,
OXYGEN.
FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 2, 1872,
THE MATTER QUEEN
HYDROGEN.
Each of the above lectures will be profusely illustrated by a grand series of brilliant experiments, with unsurpassed apparatus, which have won the plaudits of admiring thousands in the principal cities of the Union.
Evening lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets for the first two lectures, 75 cents, which secures a seat for both evenings. Single Tickets for either of the evening lectures, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Bookstore of Wm. G. Holmes, 194 West Madison-st., and at the door on the occasion of each lecture.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING,
Commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
Or, The Elopement.
In active preparation her entirely NEW PLAY, entitled the
MENDICANT;
Or, Stricken Blind.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Saturday, GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
Box book now open. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIENNE
Charlotte Cushman
TO-NIGHT,
AT THE
Union Park Congregational Church.
IN AN EVENING WITH
Shakspeare and other Poets!
Tickets for Sale till 4 p. m.,
At Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st., West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 339 West Lake-st.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES.
Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Great Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists
HARRIGAN AND HART.
In active preparation, the grand allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
LAST WEEK!
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872. Immense success of the MODEL TROUPE,
Manning's Minstrels!
In new acts, songs, ballads, burlesques, etc.
LAST MANNING MATINEE, Saturday, Feb. 3.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
Who will appear in Fred G. Meader's highly sensational drama KERRY, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farren, and novel mechanical effects by Barstow, makes it the most attractive of all modern dramas.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age
TRUE AS STEEL!
Glorious Farce of the
OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
THE LINGARDS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF A
A Pretty Piece of Business!
Lingard's Sketches!
And Little Toddlekins!
Friday—Benefit of ALICE DUNNING (Lingard).
Saturday—FAREWELL LINGARD MATINEE.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
Friday, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Parlor Furniture, in Green Reps; Silk, Terry, Brocatelle and Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, etc. Chamber Sets in great variety; Bureaus, Washstands, Book-cases, Hall Trees, Etageres, Sideboards, Work Tables, Marble Library and Wood-top Tables; Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, etc.
We shall also sell second-hand Furniture, Desks, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves, Mirrors, etc., which are first-class. Sale to take place at our new quarters, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.
We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and sell new goods at private sale through the week at their prices, and guarantee the goods.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
253 West Randolph-st.
Second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY, at auction, on Thursday Morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at store, 253 West Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Thursday's Sale.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
At auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
New and second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., at Auction, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Special Auction Sale,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9½ a. m., by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., of
FURNITURE,
Oilcloth, Carpets, 100 Rustic Window Shades, 25 doz. Shovels, 100 Mirrors, and 30 crates Crockery in open lots.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,
KENWOOD, - - - - - - HYDE PARK.
The semi-annual examination of this School will be held Feb. 1 and 2. The spring term will commence Feb. 5. This institution offers superior advantages. Studies may be pursued and recited either in English, French, or German, as desired. The Professors of both the German and French languages are native Germans and scholarly in their attainments. They possess the rare ability of imparting that fluency in speaking which is supposed could only be acquired by a residence abroad. The proficiency of the Pupils in English and Mathematics, in Music and Drawing, attests the ability of their respective teachers. Lectures are given each term upon subjects under consideration. For the coming term the subject of the Lectures will be Ancient History.
MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK MAKING ALL THE YEAR.
CALDWELL'S HOT-AIR FURNACE OVEN and DRYING CARS, for drying Brick Tile, Whiting, Lumber, Staves, Fruit, Peat, and other articles.
Bricks dried every day by steam or stone; no dust; not by strong brick; no floors; no wheeling or rehandling of unburnt brick; no angles or corners broken. 4,000,000 Brick dried in one season, and upward of 2,000 tons of Whiting in 365 days.
J. K. CALDWELL, 1311 North Twentieth-st., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Greeley Again Expresses Himself on the Presidential Question.

Ring Thieves Bribing Witnesses for the Prosecution to Leave the City.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE INDICTMENTS EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Next Saturday the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions will probably hand in whatever indictments they may have found against the members of the late Tammany Ring. Judge Bedford will hold Court that day for the express purpose of receiving whatever may be presented. It is stated that the officials of this Court are already acquainted with the fact that indictments have been found involving half a dozen Ring men, and that their names are known to some of the Court officials. The public will be surprised to find names in the indictment that have heretofore escaped implication in frauds that so startled the community. Several witnesses who intended to give evidence against Ring members have been induced by large bribes to quit the city. In two or three instances men who have been waiting in the ante-room of the Court-House for their turn to testify before the Grand Jury have been prevailed upon to think better of it, and been sent to Europe. It is belived that by such means the most guilty, but least suspected, persons will escape. The Grand Jury may apply for and will certainly receive another extension. It is highly probable that its members will receive some public testimonial as tokens of gratitude for their services.

GREELEY.

The subject much discussed just now by press and people is Horace Greeley's editorial in to-day's *Tribune*, earnestly opposing Grant's renomination, on the ground of his weakness as a candidate, independent of any other reason. It excites much comment in political circles. Republicans generally denounce it as untrue and dangerous, calculated and designed to create the very dissatisfaction which Greeley declares exists respecting Grant. Democrats approve of the article, and say it is strong proof of Greeley's honesty and sincerity. Greeley is understood to be willing to support Grant, if renominated, with all the strength and influence of the *Tribune*, but that he conscientiously believes he can't be elected a second time, and would rather have anybody else.

STOKES' FAMILY RELATIONS.

It is denied that Stokes' father-in-law has renewed his friendship for him now that he is placed in a position to repent of his folly in neglecting his wife for Mrs. Mansfield. Southack and his family are much grieved that their names are identified with the misfortunes of the felon, who is husband of their daughter. Southack has been prostrated with two or three attacks of apoplexy since the tragic occurrence. Previous to the murder Stokes corresponded regularly with his wife, who has been in Europe some months, educating her little daughter. Since the tragedy he has received no letter from her, and as at last accounts she was in Paris, the shock to her nervous system, in consequence of her husband's killing a fellow-man, has probably prostrated her on a bed of sickness.

MONEY.

The money market was easy throughout the day at 6 to 7 per cent on call, with an exception at 5 per cent. Prime endorsed business notes in demand at 7 to 8 per cent. The stock speculators are doing all in their power to disarrange the money market, but without success.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was more active, and advanced in the May and November issues on purchases by foreign banking firms.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed strong at 102½ bid, and none offering under 102¾; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 91½ to 91¾; land grants, 81½ to 82; incomes, 86½ to 87, and stock, 37½ to 37¾.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room the speculative feeling was quite bullish at times, and the price advanced to 110¼, but afterwards dropped off to 109⅞. The advance was based on the decline in securities at London, which is attributed to a growing uneasiness in regard to the question of the Alabama claims. Private telegrams from London to-day stated that the losses claimed by Great Britain will equal our claims, and this is looked upon as likely to lead to trouble. Some of the German bankers were buying gold to-day, and it is possible that the decline in securities at London may have been produced more by their manipulations than by public sentiment in England. It looks as if this question was being magnified to suit speculative interests both here and in London. The closing quotation was 110. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 6½, 7, 7½, and 5 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull on the basis of 108¾ to 109 for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and sight 109¾. It is expected that the Bank of England rate will be increased to-morrow, as money is growing more active in London. This will effect sixty-days' exchange.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull, with a slight decline from the closing prices of yesterday, but after the First Board there was an improved tone and advance in prices till about noon, when prices again weakened. Erie was the chief point of attack for the bears, on stock-jobbing rumors in regard to the Company's finances. Pacific Mail was also attacked by the bears with sensational rumors, and the price was forced down to 56¼. The present movement to depress prices is engineered by influential bull operators, for the purpose of buying as cheap as possible, and also with the view of increasing the already heavy short interest. The most active stocks were Erie, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Hannibal & St. Jo, and Western Union. In the miscellaneous list, the express shares and Quicksilver were firm. The market closed weak.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET

is filling up rapidly with piece goods buyers from the interior, and the jobbing trade already assumes fair proportions. The business is unusually heavy for this period of the year, especially in cotton goods. Commission houses are not doing a very active business in staple cottons, the package demand having been pretty well supplied during December and the early part of the present month. Prices are very buoyant, and the tendency is toward a still higher range in view of the high cost of the raw material and the scarcity of many staple styles of goods. Printing cloths are firm at 8c on the spot, and there is a prospect of prints advancing ¼c at an early day. The demand for good styles of light work is active, and liberal sales from first hands are reported.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a fair trade, and, with reduced receipts, the market for State and Western flours ruled very firm; but although the demand was general, the aggregate business was limited, as buyers seem disposed to take only small lots to meet their present needs. The wheat market was very firm, but dull. There was some milling demand, but no sales reported for export, and the strength of the market is almost wholly deaf to the firmness of holders. It is probable, however, that shippers would improve slightly on their late bids had they any assurance that they would be accepted. Corn was active, and, favored by a partial decline in ocean freights, strictly choice now brought more money, but the average of the market was no higher.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Custom-House investigation was resumed this morning. A communication was read from D. E. L. Rogers, complaining of the conduct of weighers with reference to a cargo consigned to his house. Babcock & Parker will be heard on Friday. B. Hatton sent a letter stating that the docking system commenced under Leet and company, and now continues. Charles Bellows testified that some of his brandy was stolen in charge of the Customs officers. He thought the Inspector had knowledge of the theft. The losses of that kind were frequent.

Before the adjournment of the investigation there was a slight passage-at-arms between Senator Pratt and Senator Casserly. The latter said the gentlemen on the other side possessed great advantage in having the whole organization of the Custom House at their backs. Mr. Pratt retorted that Mr. Casserly had all the complaining merchants at his back. Casserly denied that he had got half-a-dozen suggestions since they began. He also called attention to the slowness with which any returns called for by himself or Bayard came in, as compared with the prompt manner in which all returns were supplied from the Custom House to the Senators on the other side.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST MURPHY.

Another suit has been commenced against Collector Murphy to recover the amount of political assessment paid by an officeholder in the Custom House.

WARRANT FOR ARREST.

A warrant is issued for the arrest of the husband of Fanny Hyde, as an accessory to the murder of Watson.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Patterson, whose name is disagreeably connected with the failure of the Market Savings Bank, visited the Receiver to-day, and declared that he was able and willing to repay the loan made to him. The Receiver expresses the belief that the bank will be unable to pay the depositors over 40 per cent.

TRACK TORN UP.

A portion of the South Side Railroad track, at Rockaway, Long Island, has been destroyed by some unknown persons. One of the early trains this morning had a narrow escape from a serious disaster.

COAL SALE.

One hundred and twenty thousands tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to-day, showing a decline of from 20 to 30 per cent. Lump coal sold at $3.85@4.42½; steamboat, $3.70@3.95; grate, $3.85@4.15; egg, $4.00@3.60; stove, $4.00@4.17½. Last month stove brought $4.77½@5.00; chestnut, $3.20@3.45.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Samuel G. Courtney to-day secured a stay of proceedings from Judge Barnard in the case of the Supervisors of the county against Connolly until March 18, by which time the Court of Appeals is expected to decide as to the case of the people against the ex-Comptroller.

FALSE ACCOUNTS.

Many of the persons who are charged with furnishing supplies to the city departments, in the accounts published yesterday, represent that they never received the moneys charged to them. It also appears that many of the articles were never furnished.

MORE STEALING.

The Disbursement Bureau reports, published to-day, show that a quarter of a million has been paid out, and that $80,000 of this ranks as repairs to the Police and civil courts, though not one-tenth of that amount was actually expended.

AN ELECTION.

The Republican General Committee last evening elected John G. Townsend, President, and John J. O'Brien, Secretary.

GREELEY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says that though he does not exalt the one-term principle above every other consideration, yet he had advocated it over thirty years, never supporting a President for re-election but once, and that he has reason for believing that General Grant assented to it less than four years ago. He does not say that he will not support him, but that his nomination renders doubtful the Republican triumphs which a one-term pledged candidate would make certain.

THE WILLIAMSBURG HOMICIDE.

The Coroner's jury, last night, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Fanny Hyde killed Geo. W. Watson, in Williamsburg, but two jurors considered the shooting justifiable.

A DECISION.

The Commission of Appeals, in the case of Rawson against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has decided that the limitation liability to $100 loss of luggage is not a contract, and awarded the plaintiff $4,000 damages for her luggage lost by the defendants.

CAUSE OF CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

The Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn have come to the conclusion that much of the crime in that city may be attributed to the violation of the excise law, in keeping liquor saloons open after legitimate hours, and are determined to rigidly enforce the law in the future.

LOUISIANA.

Witnesses Examined by the Congressional Investigating Committee at New Orleans.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—The Congressional investigation of the difficulties between the State and Federal authorities in Louisiana continued to-day. The witnesses examined were General Emory, Commander of the United States troops here; Captain Barr, Commander of the revenue cutter Wilderness; Captain Badger, Chief of Police; Captain Smith, commander of the troops employed to keep Warmoth's delegates out of the Custom House at the State Convention last August, and Colonel Casey, brother-in-law of President Grant, and Collector of Customs for New Orleans.

It was shown both by Casey and Barr that it was by Casey's orders that Barr took on board his cutter and carried out of reach of the Sergeant's warrants twelve members of the State Senate, thereby preventing the organization of the General Assembly. Casey also assumed the expenses of the expedition. Being questioned as to his opinion of the propriety of such interference on his part, he replied that he now thought he did wrong. Said he had as yet received from the President no notice either of approval or disapproval.

Relative to Marshal Packard's seizure of the State Convention of last summer, Captain Smith testified that he stationed his men and guns at the Custom House, in accordance with orders from his superior officer. These orders were in turn in compliance with a requisition from United States Marshal Packard, the ostensible object being to protect the Government property in the building.

The thing wears a very bad look for the Government authorities. General Hugh J. Campbell, Marshal Packard, and others will be examined to-morrow.

INDIANA.

A Suit in Which Horace Greeley is One of the Defendants—Political Railroad Scheme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—This afternoon a bill in chancery was filed in the United States Circuit Court here, in which Horace Greeley is made a party defendant. The title of the bill is as follows: "E. Wattles, L. C. Wattles, H. T. Wattles *vs.* Horace Greeley, Alvin High, John Gass, Grand Prairie Harmonial Institute." The bill is lengthy, and recites that in December, 1853, John Wattles, of Tippecanoe County, was seized and in possession of certain real estate in Warren County, amounting to about 350 acres. He conveyed the land to Horace Greeley and Thomas Truesdale, of New York, and Edgar Ryan, Charles High, and Joseph Bryant as Trustees of the Grand Harmonial Institute, in consideration of certain provisions contained in the deed, a copy of which, as well as a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, is appended. In September, 1859, Wattles died, leaving among his heirs the orators in the bill, E. Wattles, his wife, and the others, and his children. All the Trustees save Greeley and Truesdale are dead. No such Association has ever been organized. The Association has no legal existence under legislation passed after the date upon which it was organized, and consequently it can have no right to the law. The petitioners claim that the deed is void and of no effect, and is only relievable in a Court of Equity where matters of this kind are recognizable. They pray the Court to quiet the title to said real estate in them.

The Republicans of ... County have declared in favor of Governor Morton C. Hunter as their next candidate for Congress, against Voorhees.

Articles of incorporation of the Ohio Valley Coffin Company were filed yesterday; place of business, Lawrenceburg; capital, $30,000; Directors, T. E. Scoby, C. B. Burkam, George Nadel, Jr., H. Zindicker, Charles Decker, Charles Summet, Joseph McGarrahan, J. Creist, and J. E. Larrimer.

A petition is in circulation here asking the City Council to make an appropriation for a preliminary survey of a new railroad to the coal fields, to be operated as a coal road exclusively.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Norman Eddy at South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 31.—The funeral obsequies of the late Norman Eddy took place here to-day, at the Methodist Church, which is a very large one. The attendance was as large as the capacity of the church would allow. The service was Episcopal. Among those in attendance from abroad were Conrad Baker, Governor; J. C. Shoemaker, Auditor; Ben. Spooner, United States Marshal; Jas. B. Ryan, Treasurer; Jas. B. Black, Reporter of the Supreme Court; General Kimball, ex-Treasurer; T. B. McCarty, ex-Auditor; D. H. Bennett, Howard County *Republican*; Colonel John E. Simpson and Jeff. K. Scott, Railroad Superintendents. Business was generally closed.

PACIFIC COAST.

Search for Sunken Treasure—Cold Weather in Oregon—Sufferings of the Northern Pacific Railroad Surveyors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steamer Mary Taylor sailed for Ecuador this morning with divers and machinery for raising the treasure sunk in the Spanish frigate L'Acadie in 1802.

The California Senate refused to pass to a third reading a resolution recommending the adoption of the Government postal telegraph system.

The weather in Oregon is very cold.

The Northern Pacific surveying party under Captain Maxwell abandoned their work in Benderelle County, and arrived at Walla Walla after great hardship and the loss of several animals.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Business inactive. Agents of staple cottons are unloading their supplies to leading jobbers almost as fast as received. Jobbers in turn sell the best portion of their staple goods half a cent below the balance established by the agents. Printing cloths, being nearly 2 cents above cost, prints are slow. Lawns are not yet very salable, nor mousdelaines; nor are prices for either fully established. Bleached and brown muslins in moderate request at the advance, and finer grades of the former, which have not yet been advanced, are quite salable. Paper cambrics are up to-day. Manville, Masonville, S. S. and Sons' have risen from 12½ to 13c. Pequot sateens are advanced to 15c, Boott R bleached cottons to 10½c, Quinebaug yard-wide brown, 15c, and 40-inch do 16c. Woollen goods are looking up, in sympathy with the raw material.

The Hartford Malpractice Suit.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Jan. 28.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, the jury reported at 10 o'clock, and were sent out for the second time on the case of William S. White against Dr. J. C. Jackson, claiming damages of $10,000, for alleged malpractice, and just before noon reported a disagreement and were again sent to the jury room. In the afternoon they came in agreed—that the defendant should pay $5 and costs, amounting in all to $10. In all cases when a verdict of $35 and over is found, the costs include the whole costs of the Court, but when under that amount the costs are only equal to the sum found in the verdict. In this case, there being by agreement eleven jurymen, ten finally decided in favor of a verdict for the defendant, but one held out, and rather than have the case come to trial again, which would involve a heavy expense, the ten jurymen voted, as a compromise, to make the verdict as it was returned, which was substantially a finding for Dr. Jackson. In charging the jury in this case, Judge Pardee submitted the following legal propositions, after a presentation of the facts:

The law demands of every man who offers his services to the public as a physician and surgeon that he should have that degree of learning and skill in his profession which is ordinarily possessed by those members of the same profession who are well educated in it; having reference to the state of medical and surgical skill and science at the time of the service rendered. This rule does not require that he should have the highest skill to which men of rare genius and endowments attain, or an education equal to the most eminent of the profession in the country; and it will not allow any man who is uneducated and unfitted for the work to represent himself as qualified to perform surgical operations or administer medicines.

Again, a physician or surgeon well qualified under this rule may yet expose himself to an action for damage by reason of his neglect to bring into exercise his learning and skill in a particular case; for, when he takes professional charge of a patient, the law makes it a part of the contract that he will yield to the use and service of such patient his best knowledge, skill, and judgment in investigating the nature of the injury or disease, and the best mode of treating it; and that no injury shall come by reason of the carelessness or negligence of the attending physician or surgeon.

Again, the most skillful of the profession may mistake the nature of the injury or disease, apply improper treatment, and be unsuccessful in the work of restoration of a fractured limb or cure of a diseased organ, and yet not be responsible for damages; and the law does not make any physician or surgeon an insurer or guarantor of success, unless by special contract; and he is not held responsible for failure in his treatment of a particular case, unless that failure has resulted from his want of ordinary care, skill, and diligence, or from his negligence and carelessness in the management of the case; the burthen of proving all which is cast upon the person who institutes a suit for malpractice. If the patient, by his own negligence, or by his disobedience of the proper and reasonable instructions of a well qualified physician or surgeon, contributes essentially to the failure of success in his own case, he can hold no one responsible therefor.

THE CATACAZY CASE.

The Russian Press on the Affair.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.

The Moscow *Gazette* contains the following leading article on the subject of M. Catacazy's recall:

As our readers already know, President Grant deemed it necessary to declare in his message that the proceedings of the Russian Ambassador at Washington made all intercourse with him impossible, and compelled the President to ask the Russian Government to recall that functionary. The chief motive of the dissatisfaction with our Ambassador consisted, according to the President, in his interference into the relations of the United States with other Governments. But what this interference was, and of what it consisted, the President did not mention. He added only that his desire had been fulfilled, and that the relations with Russia remained as formerly, quite friendly.

Immediately after this vague declaration, and as if with a view to clear it up a little, the official correspondence of the Secretary of State on this subject was published in the American papers. This correspondence consists of an immeasurably long despatch of Mr. Fish, dated the 16th of November, addressed to the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and enumerating the causes of dissatisfaction with M. Catacazy, and of four short, strictly formal despatches exchanged between Mr. Fish and M. Catacazy with reference to the cessation of the latter gentleman's relations with the Cabinet of Washington. In the United States the annual message of the President is usually accompanied by detailed reports of the sundry Ministers. But we know very well by far not all the documents presented to Congress are published. In case of need diplomatic secrecy is preserved in America by no means less strictly than in Europe. As a proof of this we need only recall the negotiations concerning the purchase of our North American dominions, which transaction became known only when it was an accomplished fact. The publication of a diplomatic correspondence is made by order of the Congress, and the selection of the documents to be published is made by the Chairman of the Commission; and as the supporters of the President and of Mr. Fish did their best to overthrow Mr. Sumner, who was a man of independent character and of great influence on the foreign policy of the United States, it became quite clear to us that the publication of a correspondence accusing the Russian Ambassador of all sorts of diplomatic improprieties, has been made through the influence of Mr. Fish, though we are unable to make out for what purpose.

But let us see what were the motives for discontent against the Ambassador. From Mr. Fish's despatch we see only that M. Catacazy became disagreeable to Mr. Fish shortly after his arrival in America, and chiefly consequent on his opposition to the Perkins claims. Mr. Fish took very much to heart this affair of an already deceased man. He accused our Ambassador of having exposed this affair, as well as the persons concerned in it, and with having exposed them not only in conversation, but in newspaper articles as well. Mr. Fish says that although he is unable to prove that all such articles were written by M. Catacazy, he is bound to conclude from their tone that they were inspired by the Ambassador. On several of such articles there were even explanations between Mr. Fish and M. Catacazy, and, although the latter repudiates having any sort of connection with them, Mr. Fish says he learned from certain reporters of the name of Adams and Frank Turk that the articles were written by M. Catacazy himself. Further, Mr. Fish assures us that he knows through some dismissed official of the name of Tasistro that last year's forged despatch of General Ignatieff was first seen in M. Catacazy's house, and then only communicated to the agents of Perkins with a view to deceive them. The whole of this improbable story is related with endless details in the despatch of Mr. Fish, and, subsequently, a few more lines accused M. Catacazy of having endeavored in all sorts of ways to preclude the negotiations which were going on between England and the United States. We must avow we cannot understand how the Russian Ambassador could have interfered with negotiations in which he had no part whatever. But on this point Mr. Fish, otherwise so full of verbiage, remains in silence. All we know is that while unable to hurt in any way the relations between America and England, it is no part of the mission of our Ambassadors, either in Washington or in London, to bring the two countries to friendly relations, since it is well known that nothing of the sort can be realized between them.

This is all the Ambassador is accused of, except that his personal character did also not suit Mr. Fish. But supposing even that M. Catacazy had been wrong, was there necessity of turning a personal into a political affair, and making a scandal of world-wide *eclat?* Was it in America's interest to do so? Even were we to have any disagreements with America we ought never to show them to the rest of the world. Such disagreements can only be momentary ones, for Russia and America have no sort of competition, and cannot fear any sort of collision. What sort of interest might, then, have caused a Minister of the United States to put into jeopardy an old friendship, instead of—as Mr. Winthrop said—"holding the old friend with an iron arm?" And if there could not be any American interest capable of causing a Minister to act in this way, then it must have been an anti-American interest that was at work. Now, what could it have been?

There is a country with which America has permanent outstanding accounts. She has with that country even now a quarrel subjected to a foreign tribunal. This country is England, which has also some accounts with Russia, and which is, therefore, looking at us just with the same hatred as she looks upon America. Situated between the two countries, she does not like to see Russia and America in friendship. And it was only an English interest that could have caused an American Minister to exaggerate the significance of a misunderstanding with our Ambassador. England would, of course, be very glad to see our friendly relations spoiled for nothing. But, happily enough, things will never come to that, for Americans understand their interests just as well as we understand ours, and the best proof of it is that the whole of this quarrel between our Ambassador and the United States Minister has been met, both in Russia and America, with an utter indifference on the part of public opinion.

PIO NINO AND BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

His Holiness' Congratulation to Monseigneur Dupanloup Regarding His Retirement from the French Academy.

Dearly Beloved Son—Greeting and Apostolic benediction.

It is a consolation, amid the disasters of the faith and the shipwreck of Christian consciences, to behold acts which are inspired by a true and disinterested zeal for religion. He who considers and weighs how much it behooves to break with impiety, and to fly from atheism, does not at all fear the vain censure of the world, but follows fervently the voice of his Christian conscience. It is thus that you have acted, my dearly beloved son, and we do not hesitate to convey to you the expression of our sympathy. You have been elected by a society which has not been ashamed to admit after you a soul corrupted with perverted doctrines, one of those men of whom St. Matthew said, "They do not see the darkness of their consciences, and they bear the pride of their shame." You have not thought fit to keep your place in that society, and the act of resignation and humility with which you have refused to compromise with iniquity has filled with pure joy the hearts of the Catholics. The scandal has been denounced by you and you have disowned the votes of your colleagues as soon as you have seen that they promiscuously conferred them upon men filled with the light of the Church, as well as upon those who are infected by the most detestable errors of this century. We not only address our congratulations for this glorious decision, but we request you to neglect no opportunity to separate yourself openly from the impious and evil-minded, wherever you should be exposed to their contact,—in every assembly where the Word of Christ cannot be exclusively heard and revered. It is by these pious manifestations, by this devotion to the faith, that the evils under which the Church suffers will be completely repaired. Thus will the Catholic truth take full possession of its rights, and against it the gates of hell will not prevail. We desire, my dearly beloved son, that our apostolic benediction may encourage you, as well as all those who fight the good faith and combat courageously by your example for the cause of the faith. PIUS IX., Pope.

ROME, AT ST. PETER'S, the 2d of January, 1872. Twenty-sixth year of our Pontificate.

DIED.

DONNELLY—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, George Edmund Donnelly, aged 15 years, only son of the late James M. Donnelly and Margaretta K., his wife. Oldest grandson of Dr. Edmund S. Kimberly.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY and finest lands in Kansas for Chicago city and suburban property. Wanted, building material and small amount of office furniture. W. H. VAN ORMUN, 327 South Park-av.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON North May-st., near Indiana, for vacant lots inside old city limits. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, $40,000 CITY AND county property for acre-property near West Parks. Will assume incumbrance for cash difference. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE property known as the Trinity Church, on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., adjoining Gardner's new hotel. The walls are standing and at a very little expense can be roofed and made into one or two stores, being 70x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT—40x170 ft. Michigan-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; $600 per foot, for 10 days.
80x20 ft. on Adams-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; $600 per foot.
100x148 ft on State-st., opposite old Palmer House; $1,500 per foot.
70x70 ft on Jackson-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; $400 per foot.
48x124 feet on VanBuren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., corner alley, north front; $700 per foot.
RESIDENCES FOR SALE.
Marble front house No. 123 Calumet-av., north of Twenty-third-st.; $24,000; terms to suit; less than the house can be built for.
Marble front house 965 Michigan-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st.; $1,000.
Marble front house No. 907 Michigan-av., similar to the above; $17,000.
Brick house, stone trimmings, No. 808 Indiana-av., lot 37x168; easy terms; $22,000.
H. H. HONORE, JR., Room 3, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—60 FT. corner LaSalle and Schiller.
24x150, LaSalle-st., near Schiller; $150 per foot.
50x175, Wells-st., near North av.; $125.
25x112, Wells-st., near Oak; $122 per foot.
100x100, Dearborn-st., corner Superior; $200.
25x100, corner Dearborn and Schiller-sts.
25x100, North Market-st., $2,000.
40 feet corner Market and Huron-sts.; $1,0..
50x100, Superior-st., near LaSalle; cheap.
100x175, Fullerton-av., near Clark-st.
6 lots, 25x175 each, in Wright's Grove.
Fine basement cottage, and lot 25x125, on Sophia-st., near Lincoln Park; $4,500.
24x104, North Clark-st., near Michigan; $350.
200 lots west of Lincoln Park; $300; ¼ cash.
"North Side" our motto. E. A. LINN & CO., 25 East Kinzie-st., cor. Kingsbury.
N. B.—We will remove about the 20th to our new office, northwest cor. Clark and Michigan-sts., above the Commercial Loan Co.'s Bank.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-ST.
25 ft on Michigan-av, near Thirty-first-st.
Improved property on Madison-st, east of Halsted-st, renting for 20 per cent on investment.
2-story and basement brick house, and barn, Morgan-st.; $5,000.
Brick residence, and lot 24x150, Washington-st, east of the Park; $18,000.
Several desirable lots for manufactories on Clinton, Fulton, and other streets.
50x52 Wells, near Madison-st, corner of alley, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Stratford and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 25x165 feet. Price, $175 per foot; cheap. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY MARBLE FRONT house, and lot. House cost $8,000. Price $9,500. This is a bargain, as it is richly worth and will sell for $12,000 in the spring. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE IN a very desirable neighborhood; Fullerton-av, near Clark-st., south front; house is new, has all modern improvements, and will be sold on easy terms. Also, desirable building lots on North Dearborn, LaSalle, Superior and other streets. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GOOD MARBLE-FRONT and brick houses on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet avs., ranging from $10,000 to $75,000. Purchasers please call at 374 Wabash-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE.

FOR SALE—50x126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTING south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c.; terms can be made very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF MODERATE MEANS. Nice lots, with horse cars, lake water, and schools, just outside the new fire limits. On easy terms, or monthly payments. No payment down to parties who will build. Certain to advance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS 30x125 ON Second-st., near Oakley, cheap, and very easy terms. Cheap lots also in Bridgeport. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—5 LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Hoyne, price low; terms, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—125X100 feet, with buildings, southeast corner of West Van Buren and Sangamon-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—LOT 48X124 FEET southwest corner of Madison and Winchester-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but a small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ON ROBEY, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts., only 3 miles from old Court House, at $200 to $500 per lot to parties who will improve. Nothing offered in the market to compare with them. Just outside of the new fire limits. Title perfect and unincumbered. Abstract saved from the fire. Apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—ST. JAMES HOTEL, ON CLARK-st., south of Harrison. Rented for five years at $17,500 per annum. Price, $80,000. Very easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite the Tremont House. Possession given at once.

FOR SALE—50x125 ON MORGAN-ST., SOUTH of Lake-st. Great bargain.
552 Madison-st., cottage, with eight years' lease, $1,700.
25x125 on Walnut-st., near Robey-st., cheap, or will trade for house.
Several houses on West Side for sale cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV., NEAR VAN Buren-st.; 40 feet east front; also, 50 feet east front between VanBuren and Jackson-sts., on Wabash-av., between Washington and Madison-sts.; 48 feet east front. Lake-st.; several desirable lots on Lake-st., between river and Central depot, at low prices. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS WORTH, A NEW cottage of 4 rooms and hall, high ceiling, 5 years' lease of lot; price of ground-rent, $38 a year; nice neighborhood West Side; price, $850, cash, if taken this week. Apply to W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, No. 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FT. FOURTH-AV.; 30 FT. Lake, near Robey-st.; 30 ft. Park-av., near Leavitt-st. All improved. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Union Park, at $500 and $800 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent.
Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—COTTAGE ON MADISON-ST., near Hoyne, 8 rooms, lot 25x180; good barn, and all modern improvements. This is a splendid bargain. Cash $3,000, balance 5 years. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—5-ROOM COTTAGE (NEW), lot 25x125, on Sherfield and Clayton-avs. $1,000 cash, balance $20 per month. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY and basement dwelling on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne; 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 25x125. $1,000 cash. Terms easy. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE; 10 rooms, bath-room, closets, &c., with modern improvements, near Union Park; $3,000 cash, balance in unimproved property. Address W 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, $5,000 cash, $1,000 down, balance long time. Will take horses and buggies, merchandise or cheap lots as part pay. C W L, Tribune office, 469 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARBLE HOUSES Michigan-av., and large marble house Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Bargains. SIMEON MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON LAKE-ST. A few minutes' walk from cars, outside fire-limits, on easy terms, each lot 150 feet deep. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TAYLOR, FORQUER, and Polk-sts., inside city limits; $50 cash and $50 every six months till paid. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELLIS-AV.—132X236 feet, with good improvements; fine property; or will exchange for property on the North Side, between Ontario and Superior-sts., east of Dearborn. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS on Green, Monroe, Peoria, and Sangamon-sts., between Madison and Jackson-sts. 374 Wabash-av., A. & L. S. PIERCE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON LONG TIME. Only small payment down to parties who will build. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND FULTON-ST.—4 lots, each 25x140 feet, northeast corner of Fulton-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—3 LOTS ON WEST side of Centre-av., between Jackson and VanBuren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST.—3 LOTS, CORNER of Hubbard and Dillar-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEAT TWO-STORY frame and brick basement of 10 rooms, and lot 50x178 feet, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS, EACH 25x178 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Side; $1,600; easy terms. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000, $500 CASH, WILL BUY A neat new cottage and lot, near the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$550, $125 CASH, BALANCE ONE, two, and three years, will buy a lot near the horse cars, or 30 minutes' ride from the Court House. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE and basement, 10 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., good barn; $7,500, on easy terms. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and school; five years' credit, without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND LOT TWO blocks from Union Park, worth $4,500; on easy terms, or monthly payments; will make discount for large cash payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS IN GROVE, in good neighborhood, outside the new fire limits. Terms easy, or monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 75 Canal-st.: Large lot and fine house at Evanston. Davis-st., near depot, large lot and house, south and east front.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-av., $12,000. Prairie av., frame house, $5,500. Prairie-av., frame house, $4,000. South Park-av., house, $4,000. South Clark-st., lot to exchange for house. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE 4 STORY BRICK business building, Nos. 227 and 229 West Lake-st. 50 feet front; $17,000. Easy terms. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIES BROS., ROOM 62, Central Union Block, near Madison-st. bridge, North Wood-st., 50x100 feet, 1 block north of Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. EXTENSION, near Jackson-st., 25 feet—cheap. One of the best corners on Van Buren-st., 75x135, between Wells and Clark-sts. F. HANEYWELL, Southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD," FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 3 3-4 cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. B. WING & CO., 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL GOOD IMproved farms at Hinsdale, 40 to 160 acres. Address or inquire at 400 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—LOTS ON FIVE years' time; nothing down, and money furnished to help build houses. Grand chance to get a home in one of Chicago's oldest and best suburbs. Also, nice improved places. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES BELOW NORMAL School, 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. JAS. H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ... acre, that will pay 300 per cent in a short time. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SMALL FARM 40 miles from Chicago; also well improved 160 acres. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINELY IMproved farm of 200 acres, in Green County, Wis., adjoining a flourishing town; 70 acres river bottom; 130 acres prairie; all under cultivation; improvements first-class; fine brick house of 12 rooms, brick and frame barns; 200 feet of shed for stock; plenty of water. Will exchange for good city property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, several good farms in Illinois within 100 miles of Chicago. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON North Side, 40 or 50x125, with south or east front, between Ontario and Superior-sts. and Dearborn and Pine-sts. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN GOOD neighborhood for an improved lot on West Madison-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LARGE AMOUNTS OF MANUFACturing property, both inside and out. Also houses and cottages in good location. WM. T. GUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block, Madison-st., cor. Market-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—CONvenient to railroad station and easy access to Chicago. A good house and ample grounds desired, without incumbrance. In exchange I will give unincumbered first-class Chicago property, just out of the limit of city and Park taxation. Reply, with full particulars as to price, character of house, grounds, location, etc., etc. Address Room 2, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, within five blocks of Union Park, worth about $10,000. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—A LARGE RESIDENCE LOT, SOUTH of Twenty-second, north of Twenty-eighth, and east of State-st. Any one owning such lot and needing money, call on LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE AND LEASE North Side lots. We have customers for several lots on the North Side. Parties having them will please call on us at 374 Wabash-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 54 AND 56 SOUTH Water-st., northwest corner of River-st. Prominent location for heavy trade. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A ROOM 47x90, SUITABLE FOR mercantile or manufacturing business. Terms reasonable. Apply at Room 3, 63 and 65 South Canal-st. FRANK BROS.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—A VERY RESPECTABLE PLACE for a restaurant. Inquire at 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, four-story and basement building, 40x90 feet, suitable for wholesale and retail. Randolph-st. Possession about March 1, 1872. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 292 West Randolph-st., Masonic Building. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, ONE ROOM, 80 FT. long, for business use, in brick building on Canal-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF STORE 279 West Madison-st., or will sell lease. Possession at once.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH heat and light, suitable for office. Apply at 115 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 20x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement marble front; plate-glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from Van Buren; best location now in the city. Field, Leiter & Co. have rented the diagonal corner. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, suitable for light manufacturing or sleeping rooms. Strictly private. Price $12. Near Twenty-second and State-sts. Address LAKE, care of Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—TEAMS WITH WAGONS, HARness and licenses. A rare chance for parties desiring to purchase for cash. Apply rear of 305 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE LUMBER WAGON. Also, a barrel rack. Apply at cooper shop, southwest corner of Burnside and Sixteenth-sts., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT TENEMENTS, to good tenants, convenient to business. S. W. KROFF, Room 18, No. 204 West Madison st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $300. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., to good party, for one or two years. Rent, $2,500 per annum. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings.

TO RENT—LARGE COTTAGE ON MARGARET-st., near Blue Island-av. PHILO ALLEN, 122 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with barn; first-class neighborhood (South Side). Rent $30 per month. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Call at 817 Cottage Grove and Egan-avs.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite; also, two back rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at 84 Twenty-sixth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; one large parlor for business purposes. 1010 Indiana-av., northwest corner of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, NO. 130 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in store 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block, on Twenty-first-st., bet. State and Burnside.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR two rooms, en suite, unfurnished (except carpets), by gentleman and wife, on South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st., or on West Side, east of Union Park, in a private family, at a price not exceeding $60 per month. We want a good and permanent home. References given and required. N 13, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM OF 200 ACRES or more, suitable for stock raising, within 10 or 12 miles of Chicago, and convenient to railroad station. Must be well fenced, and have comfortable buildings upon it. Will pay cash rent. Address, with full particulars, A. T. HEMINGWAY, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms on West Side, near Union Park. D. P. HUBBARD, 22 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS ON THE West Side suitable for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $20 per month. 123 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 TO 15 rooms, with or without furniture; Washington-st., east of Ann, preferred. Address P 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 TO 5 ROOMS IN A good neighborhood on West Side, near street cars, by a gentleman and wife; no children. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 rooms on West Side, in good neighborhood, convenient to business. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenty-second-st., three rooms for housekeeping; family of three. Rent moderate. G. S. LAWRENCE, care Parker & Deming, opposite 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPing room, without board, for one gentleman not more than 15 minutes' walk from the corner of Green and West Madison-sts. Address, stating terms and location, Room 4, 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR HOUSE on West Side of 5 or 6 rooms, for $35 or $40; small family of three, and prompt pay. Would advance rent for several months, if cheap. Address S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A good cottage to rent can find a good tenant by addressing F E H, 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for housekeeping, by a man, his wife and one child, within two blocks of the street cars, on West Side; rent must be reasonable. Address N 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, or would buy cottage with long lease, or cottage and lot on long time or monthly payments. Address L H, 144 Coolidge-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON the South Side, near street cars, by a good tenant. Address L B N, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM in a private family on the West Side, by a single gentleman. Rent not to exceed $10 per month. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION AS soon as possible, a house of from 8 to 10 rooms, from now till May, 1873, to a good tenant, between Twelfth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of State. Rent not to exceed $800 per annum. A liberal bonus will be paid for immediate possession. Address, for 8 days, G 77, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 COTTAGES AND 6 large residences for our customers. DAVIES BROS., Room 62, Central Union Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SEWING MACHINES—REMINGTON EMPIRE Co., 143 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work furnished, if desired.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF the leading sewing machines in St. Louis. Address, with references, JOHN C. WATKINS, 712 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. Orders already received for 20,000 copies, and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 40 subscribers per day; another, 85 in one day; another, 62 in two days; another, 31 in part of one afternoon; another, 40 in two days; another, a lady, 38 in one day. 3,000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the sufferers reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (comprising 48 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (18x24 inches), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full-page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1830. "Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also, full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works half as reliable, or containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and state territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE ... Chicago and the West and World, By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR an established New York Insurance Company. Profitable and permanent employment furnished to a man of ability and influence, who will personally solicit business. Address R. S. HARPER, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$225 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS, TO sell John S. C. Abbott's forthcoming "History of Russia,"—published in style and price suited to the people. A first-class book, and no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars terms, etc. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassers for the city and Northwest on Chamber's Encyclopaedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 265 West Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—25 cents for every hour's work; only 15 cents capital required. J. S. CONOVER, Coldwater, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—TEN FOR THE CITY, and one for every town in the country. Men and women of business sagacity can clear $20 to $100 per week, with our new article. Samples sent outside for 25 cents. No curiosity-seekers wanted. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 NORTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Randolph.—Rooms with board to rent to single gentlemen.

148 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen.

178 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen, in private family.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for two gentlemen; brick house, with modern improvements, day boarders accommodated.

231 WASHINGTON-ST. — UNFURNISHED front parlor to rent, also single room, with board.

337 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT room, with board, in a private family, for one or two gentlemen.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, for gentlemen, on second floor, adjoining bath-room, for three or four gentlemen; reference unexceptionable.

509 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also room-mate for another gent. A few day boarders wanted.

548 WABASH-AV.—A ROOM SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, to rent, with board.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, hot and cold water, warmed from furnace, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

636 WEST MADISON-ST. — A PLEASANT front chamber, with board, for two, in a private family.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE NICE FRONT room, on second floor, with hot and cold water, warmed by furnace, to rent, with board; also one or two smaller rooms, cheap; reference required.

755 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room, for two gentlemen; good board; terms reasonable; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to strictly first-class parties, with board. References required.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-Fourth-st., front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. Prairie-av. stages pass the door.

ADAMS-ST., EAST OF CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT—with board, a room for one or two gentlemen. Address N 14, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD, with a partly furnished room large enough for a study, located within ten blocks of Washington-st. tunnel. Terms must be moderate. Private family preferred. Address S 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD (latter 4 years of age), in a private family, where a good, comfortable home can be had. Address K 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for three, on one of the avenues; must be first-class; private preferred. Address, J S 40, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY A GENTLEMAN, near Thirty-first-st. and the lake; if pleasant, will make it a permanent home. Address, stating terms, ECONOMY, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a nicely furnished room, with board, containing a good closet, and well warmed; must be on the South Side. Address, stating location and price, T 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON West Side, west of Halsted-st. and north of Harrison-st. Address, stating price and location, N 15, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, good buggy or express horse. Apply at 79 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two carloads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each in weight.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRE-AV. STABLES, 370 and 372 West Madison-st., two car loads of heavy horses. Must be sold to make room for more.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG, SOUND, GENTLE horses, medium size, and well broken to the cars. Inquire at barn rear of 1117 Indiana-av., 8 to 9, 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART, AND cart harness, team harness, etc., cheap, at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG RIDING PONY cheap for cash. Call on, or address, T. E. GILPIN, 554 Wabash-av., Room 6, where he can be seen.

FOR SALE—NEW SQUARE BOX TOP BUGGY. $225; cost $350. New side spring open buggy, $110; cost $150. Inquire at barn rear 1117 Indiana-av., 8 to 9 or from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—1,000 NEW AND FIRST-CLASS horse collars, wholesale or retail, cheap. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

I WILL TAKE HORSES AND CARRIAGES IN part payment for several very desirable North Side lots. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE, BUGGY AND harness suitable for business purposes. Will pay cash. K & J, 58 Market-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LOW PRICE, horse, harness and top-buggy. Horse must be fast, sound and gentle. PARKER & DEMING, opposite 288 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable. Cheap horses and second hand harness for sale. Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP BUGgy and harness; must be cheap. Address W E F, Tribune office, stating price, &c.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL BUGGIES, democrat or road wagons, phaetons, harness, and everything in the line, at 20 to 40 per cent lower than any other house in the West. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

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AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foresman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. C. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, 6, AND 10 HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 8x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—ONE 30X36 CONDENSING BEAM engine, portable and stationary engines of all styles and sizes; also, boilers and everything in the shape of machinery. WM. McGREGOR, 28 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WHY NOT USE THE BEST? TOMPKINS' planer and matcher; all sizes have three pair feed rollers, all sizes on hand, ready to ship on receipt of order, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LEAP YEAR! ONE OF THE sixty thousand surplus women of Mass. avails herself of the opportunity to say that she is open to matrimonial proposals from the West. Address AURORA LEIGH, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—MRS. ERRICSONS, A NORWEgian, is requested to send her address to ANNIE ERRICSONS, Box 362, South Bend, Ind.

PERSONAL—DAVID S. ELDRIDGE, A MAchinist, is requested to address his wife at Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT—MADAME MICHEL, 537 State-st.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 190 West Madison-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—THE WIFE must be a fair cook, good washer and ironer. Inquire between 10 and 2 at 550 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY ABOUT 15, WHO speaks English, lives with his parents, and writes a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 OR 15 YOUNG men and women for the city, with $1 to $5 capital, for an easy business paying $20 a week. A lady made $3 the first hour. A. RAY, 130 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO travel for a wholesale clothing house. None but such that have experience in the business need apply. Address CLOTHIER, care letter carrier No. 3.

WANTED—BOYS—SMART, CLEAN AND ACtive, to introduce a new article. Good wages can be earned without chance of loss; 50c capital. Apply daily, from 9 to 12, at 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW $1.50 agricultural implement. 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME BUSIness experience, that can loan his employer from $500 to $1,000 on good security. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY IN A MEAT MARket. Apply at 82 Archer-av.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN IN WANT OF first class men, with references, to fill positions in real estate or insurance, or as travelling salesmen, can be supplied at once. 129 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A COPYIST TO TAKE WORK home. Steady employment for the winter. References required if suited. Address, by letter, LAWYER, branch office Tribune, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN who thoroughly understands the grocery business to travel and sell groceries. Address, stating particulars and giving references, by letter, GROCER, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARRIAGE SMITHS, and three helpers, and two good painters, to stripe wheels and gearings and ornament wagon boxes; married men preferred; to good, first-class mechanics, steady employment and good wages will be given. Address E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A FEW MORE RAILROAD LABORers, farm hands, gardeners, men with wives, for Tennessee. Go to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE A HORSE AND wagon. Apply at 619 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $3 to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 3c and sell for 50c. Everybody will buy it. Call or send 50c for sample to Room 6, 133 West Madison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—COPYIST—ONE WHO WRITES A bold, round, rapid hand, and is familiar with bookkeeping. Address, in own handwriting, state ...—single. INSURANCE, 3 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO GENERAL work in an office; one that writes a good hand. Address H, care of Carrier No. 3, stating compensation expected, age, etc.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be a good and rapid penman, of steady habits, and willing to work for a moderate salary. Address, with full name and reference, D 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be competent to post and quick in figures. Address STATIONER, care Murder, Luse & Co., 73 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—3 OR 4 MACHINISTS AT THE works of the Buda Manufacturing Co., Buda, Ill., on reapers and mowers.

WANTED — TWO GOOD TRUNKMAKERS; steady work and good wages. Apply at our West Side store, 64 South Halsted-st. HASKELL & BROTHER.

WANTED—1 TURNER AND A FIRST-CLASS man to run a shaper; can get steady work at the Northwestern Furniture Manufactory, 77 and 79 Noble-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD VISE HANDS AT the Chicago Steam Engine Works, cor. Franklin and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED A GORDON PRESS. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 29 South Canal-st. D. A. CASHMAN.

WANTED—A MACHINIST, THOROUGHLY competent to keep engines and iron machinery in repair, to go 50 miles from Chicago, into a manufacturing establishment. Apply at 541 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND cutter. A pleasant place to live and plenty to do. A man with family preferred; one who wishes to carry on business for himself. Address A. S. MARSILLIOT, P. O. Box 167, Eureka, Illinois.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GARDENER experienced in the care of a green-house. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 322 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—WOODTURNER. APPLY TO GARden City Manufacturing and Supply Co., corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PATTERN MAKERS at 65 South Clinton-st., up stairs. THOS. McMILLAN.

WANTED—A GOOD PLASTERER, ABLE TO work from drawings, and accustomed to bench work. Inquire of Terra Cotta Co., cor. Catherine and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY THE STUDEbaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., at South Bend, Ind., 6 good Carriage Ironers and 6 Carriage Finishers. Steady employment, and good wages given.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EIGHT (8) FIRST CLASS NEW shirt ironers at Oriental Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALES WISHING GOOD SITuations in good families, where highest wages are paid, should apply to B. H. OHLIN (successor to Mrs. Sporch), Female Employment Bureau, 87 West Jackson-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD, FAITHful Swedish or German girl to do the general work in a small family, at 1226 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at once at 4 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK AND ONE good girl to do dining-room and chamber work at 238 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Bring reference, and call Thursday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 429 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl to do second work in a small family at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1122 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL FOR A private family; one who can come well recommended. Apply, with references, at 244 West Monroe-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 413 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER TO act as foreman, to do cutting and fitting in a shop of 3 or 4 hands. Address JOHNSON & GLASGOW, Owatonna, Minnesota.

WANTED—A BODYMAKER. A STEADY JOB for a good workman. Apply to HIBBERD & WHITEHILL, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family at 37 Bishop-court. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—AT 1252 WABASH-AV., A GIRL WHO has had the small-pox, to do kitchen work in a small family where there is one patient recovering from varioloid. Apply in person.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL IN A SMALL family for general housework; must be willing to go to a suburban town. Good wages and permanent home. Address, by letter, J, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a moderate-sized family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. None afraid of work need call at 371 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a boarding-house. Call at 210 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Apply at 44 St. Johns-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren in a family of four, who are boarding. Girl to do the washing. Apply at 651 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 385 South Clark-st. Reasonable wages will be given.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. 349 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. References required. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR, A GOOD smart girl. Apply at side door, 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, near Michigan-av., girls for families in the city and at Evanston. References required. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A SMART GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for second work and wait on table. Apply at 865 Wabash-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; a good cook. Call early. 1058 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; German preferred. Inquire at 349 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 CAPMAKERS; ALSO OPERAtors on Singer's sewing machine. Inquire at 55 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SMART RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making at 769 Wabash-av. DE L. SHEPLIE & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED necktie and shield makers. BROWNSON, BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after degree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

HOUSE BUILDING.—HEDDEN & BROWN are prepared to erect frame buildings on lowest terms. Address 235 West Madison-st.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST CANDIES AND CARamels go to 207 West Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LIQUOR LIcense. Address Commercial Dining Room, 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ONE CHILD wishes to join a party, intelligent and refined, having a small family and comfortably situated, and share the expenses of housekeeping, governess, etc. Address S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY TICKET TO CINCINNATI and return, or only one way. Call for J. R. NEFF, 391 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 55 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $135 DUE BILL FOR FURNITURE ON A first-class house for sale at a big discount. Address 817 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, stoves, and general household goods will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE. Furniture repaired, packed and shipped, and sold on commission, at private sale, and auction. Auction sales every Saturday. J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer, 751 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ABOUT 1ST OF APRIL or May, by a man in a lumber yard as foreman, or to measure lumber. Good references given. Is well acquainted on the North Side. Address O K, 511 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New Hampshire, who is not afraid to work; would drive team or take charge of a gang of laborers as time keeper, or would engage in a produce store, or wholesale liquor store, or as watchman. Can furnish the best of references, and loan his employer some money if desired. Address 647 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LUMBER BUSINESS—By a man experienced in handling and selling lumber, making estimates of buildings, including mill work, and competent bookkeeper, desires employment in this line of business. Address LUMBER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, COLlector, or shipping clerk, by a practical business man, American; unexceptional references, city and country. Address J S L, Box 894, Joliet, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, having two to four hours' leisure time each day, wishes to improve them by learning job printing. Willing to work for privilege of learning. Address S 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good references. Apply at 218 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERican woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 371 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who speaks the German and English languages. Best of references given. Address E 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; references given if required. Please call at 181 Burnside-st., up stairs. South of Thirteenth-st. preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS family to do general housework. For information call and see MARY BRADLEY, at 219 Fourth-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SEAMSTRESS with a dressmaker or in private family. Address F 11, Tribune branch office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR SALE in a thriving town on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good trade and location. Best of reasons given for selling. Inquire of MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 281 and 283 State-st.

A GENERAL STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN, and stoves for sale, in one of the most flourishing cities in Iowa. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address HIBBARD & SPENCER, Michigan-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED PRODUCE AND fruit commission business for sale, having a very extensive trade of 6 years' standing. Address, with references, T 65, Tribune office.

CLIFTON HOUSE RESTAURANT AND BUSIness lunch counter for sale cheap; everything in complete running order; this is a rare chance for any one who understands the business. Inquire of SIMON FORHAN, after 12 o'clock, in the basement, under Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LOCATION GOOD, stock and fixtures neat, trade fair; half cash, half time on real estate; a bargain; J. K. FINLEY, 43 Desplaines-st.

LUMBER BUSINESS—I OFFER FOR SALE MY good will and interest in the lumber business in Albany City, now conducted by me at No. 119 Water-st., corner of Spencer and Montgomery-sts., together with my lumber, horses, carts, &c. Also, for sale, or to rent for a term of years, my residence, 165 Colonie-st., with stable in rear. Also, a two-story dwelling, with brick basement, in Morton-st., nearly opposite the residence of James Hall, geologist. For particulars, apply to WM. HEADLAM, JR., 119 Water-st., Albany, N. Y.

LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, of two of the best sample rooms in Chicago for sale. Rent of one, $50 per month; rent of the other, $300 per year less than nothing. Apply to BRADLEY'S BANK, 69 South Canal-st.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS and general merchandise in the Northwest, in a city of 7,000 inhabitants, for sale; sales, $30,000 per year; present stock, $15,000; $8,000 to $10,000 down. Address, W 78, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—ALL FURNISHED complete for business, near Madison on Canal; will sell cheap if sold this day; or would take partner. 56 West Madison-st.

SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $20 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE FOR SALE of a grocery store, one of the best locations in the city; must be sold this week. 119 South Halsted-st.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: E. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 158 Michigan-av. or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 15, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS—AN ESTABlished printing office and bindery; located in one of the most flourishing cities of the West, is offered for sale. Small capital required as first payment, and a mortgage given for the balance guaranteed to the purchaser. Will dispose of either separately, or a half interest in the whole. Apply to, or address, S. P. ROUNDS, Chicago.

TWO YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE OF 894 STATE-st., corner of Eighteenth st. We offer to sell at once our two years' lease, with or without stock. Stock consists chiefly of cigars, liquors, and groceries. Store is newly refitted, and suitable for any kind of business. SCHLOSSMAN & NEUMANN.

TO THE TRADE—THE CHICAGO CALAMITY of Oct. 8 and 9 burned my store, stock and warehouse. In order that I may be enabled to resume business, I offer for sale, at a bargain, my store at Illiopolis, Ill., consisting of stoves, tinware, tinners' stock, together with store building, built two years ago expressly for the trade. The building is 24x80 feet with a 12-foot ceiling. Will rent or sell the building. Illiopolis is a thriving village of 500 inhabitants situated on the main line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 17 miles west of Decatur and 23 miles east of Springfield, and one of the best locations in Central Illinois for the business. Any person wishing to engage in such a business will call upon or address H. S. MITCHELL, Illiopolis, Ill.; Post Office Box 27.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY. WILL SELL my half interest in stock, $1,000, with business. Clears $300 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. No. 119 West Madison-st., Room 4.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, 28TH, BETWEEN CORner Lake and Ada-sts. and the Bishop's church, corner Peoria and Washington, a ladies' gold glove button. A suitable reward will be given for its return to C. A. STREET, 445 West Lake-st.

LOST—A LARGE FUR GLOVE ON STATE-ST., south of Harrison. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at NORRIS' Billiard Hall, opposite Post Office.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $17 in money, and a picture and hair, of value to no one but the owner. Anyone returning the same to No. 10 Miller st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE, ON EITHER Randolph, Halsted or Madison-sts. A liberal reward will be given to finder if returned to 80 West Randolph-st. HENRY HORNER.

LOST—TUESDAY, JAN. 30, IN THE WEST Side, a gold earring, with drop. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 138 West Washington-st.

LOST—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WOOD AND Sheldon-sts., on Wednesday afternoon, a light brown switch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 119 Walnut-st.

FOUND—A CANARY BIRD CAME TO MY house, 34 Calumet-av., on Saturday last. The owner can have it by calling for it. C. T. WHEELER.

FOUND—A LADIES' FUR CAPE, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at Dickson & Cooper's hardware store, 187 East Madison-st.

FOUND—MONDAY EVENING, ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., a gold enameled bracelet, having an inscription. Owner may call at 1111 Indiana-av.

TAKEN UP—ON MONDAY EVENING, A horse, on Indiana-st. The owner will please call at 100 and 102 North Halsted-st., and get him.

TAKEN UP—ON LINCOLN-AV., A RUNAWAY team. Prove property, pay expenses, and take away. R. HILL, Lincoln-av., near Diversey-st.

FINANCIAL.

AT 9 PER CENT., $1,500 ON CHICAGO REAL Estate. WALTER BUTLER, 473 Wabash-av., Room 10.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL Estate security. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 573 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st. Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 123 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME IN SUMS of $1,000 to $100,000 or more on first-class real estate. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st., corner of VanBuren-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$10,000 AT 8 PER CENT FOR 5 years on productive property, worth $60,000. DAVIES BROS., Room 62, Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF REpublic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE notes. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 374 Wabash-av.

$2,500 IN HAND TO LOAN. APPLY TO WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL estate security. BACON & NORTON, 386 Wabash-av.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. Money now or April 1. Short time paper bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 to furnish and run a large private hotel or boarding house, consisting of 70 rooms; a favorable lease and good locality. Apply to THOMAS KENDRICK, late proprietor of the Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-...

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH business standing and influence can engage in a very profitable legitimate business by applying at 84 West Indiana-st., to E. SUNDERGREN, office Swedish American Newspaper, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF OR whole interest in a dining room, at a low figure, as I have other business on hand. Address "K," or call at 680 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CASH, IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY WITH $150 CASH. Business genteel; pays that amount per month. Call at 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25,000 POUNDS OF MUSKET POWder. Bids will be received for one week. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.